The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,608—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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[illegible] lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

" BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy........As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the " Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 6th Sept., 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVI AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 5th September, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 9th September, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	,, 335

The Canara is due in London about 25th October. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		60	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 10th September.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th August 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 TONS, 400 H. P.,
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.

THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 29th September. Her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck. For Passages, &c., apply to the undersigned.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30t August 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain, G. MARUSSIG, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 10th September, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 132 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 68 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

*Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st, 1879.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s)	POONAH	3130	650	C. G. Perrins	5th Sept.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	12th do.
(s)	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th do.
(s)	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
—	TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	13th do.
(s)	LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th Sept.
KASHGAR	2621	450	B. J. Baker	30th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Pentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM BOMBAY TO MAURITIUS.

BENGAL, S.S., Captain ROWLEY, will LEAVE for MAURITIUS on the MORNING of SATURDAY, 20th September. Accommodation for a limited number of first-class and for a large number of 'tween deck passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd September 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	... £139,808
	,, 1873	... £295,149
	,, 1877	... £450,882

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Balwunt Kristnajee Nandookar—

B K N | 120-1—2 cases perfumery and millinery, ex Thibet.

Also rich glass and platedware, crockery, two casks cups and saucers, China flower vases, India rubber toys, water jugs, medicine bottles, and many other sundry articles.

Also a lot of photographic kits, uniform dress, English chest of drawer, travelling bathing tub, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 very handsome high caste Deccanee pony, age 6 to 7, height 13-1½.

AUCTION SALE OF NUGGUR COTTON at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place :—

2,000 lbs. good loose Nuggur cotton.

AUCTION SALE of garments, ankle boots, thread, helmet, spikes and plates, buttons, cloth and gold lace remnants, &c. &c., at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla. Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing Department, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the following goods, viz., about 210 garments of sorts, 59 pairs ankle boots, 179 lbs. thread black machine helmet, spikes and plates, buttons, cloth and gold lace, remnants, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of goods, which must be removed within 3 days from the day of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood carved French polished household furniture, four-light hanging chandelier, large gilt pier glasses on tables with marble tops, a sweet-toned mahogany patent grand-square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a first class full size slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, &c., large China vases, table ornaments, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. Maitland, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

The plants will be sold at 6 a. m. on the same day.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of the under-mentioned parties—

On account and risk of Bulwant Krishnajee Nandookar—

B K N | 122-24—} 1 case drugs and 2 cases bottles, &c., ex s. s.
Bombay } Osyth.

On account and risk of Esmauljee Esoofbhoy—

E E | 24-51-35 } 1 case tin trumpets
Bombay } 30 ,, slate pencils
1 cask brass wire } ex s. s. Osyth.
2 ,, toy pistols
1 ,, tooth combs

On account and risk of Goolam Hussan Khulfan—

S K } 1—1 case umbrellas ex City of Baltimore.
S & C }

On account and risk of M. F. Mehta.—

M F M } 1 case purses ex Lombardy.
Bombay }

On account and risk of Rustomjee Sorabjee.

R S & C | 2709-11—3 cases spring & lift bobbins ex Clan Ronald.

On account and risk of Hajee Dada Abba.—

H D A } 2—1 case cutlery ex Banarty.
Bombay }

On account and risk of Hassum Dada—

H D } 1-2—2 cases clocks ex Benledi.
S & C }
Bombay }

On account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan—

A D } 2—1 case cotton caps ex Galatea.
S & C }
Bombay }

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th September 1879.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, near their auction rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, a mahogany square pianoforte by Broadwood &c., &c., comprising cut glassware, handsome dinner, desert, and breakfast services, best plated cruet, pickle and egg stands, toast rack, waiters, table candlesticks, table spoons and forks, dish covers, cutlery and handsomely carved and French polished furniture comprising dining, drawing room sofa, pier, writing, wash-hand and dressing tables, drawing room, dining, easy, and folding chairs, screens, tables and teapoys with marble tops, English-made mahogany round and writing tables, walnutwood lady's writing tables, conversation and reclining couches, chiffoniers, bookstands, plated three light argand lamp, forms and iron bedsteads, camp cots, baby's cradle, chest of drawers, clothes presses, wardrobe, gown press, dressing and cheval glasses, towel and boot horses, gown and hatstands, a mahogany square piano, by Broadwood, glass aquarium pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, bath dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

Now on view.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

There will be sold by Public Sale, without reserve, on account and at the risk of the concerned, at the offices of Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, in Marine Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M.

One very valuable pair of high classed compound high and low pressure engines, high cylinder 23 inches, low cylinder 36 inches, having a stroke of 6 feet. The fly-wheel and second motion pinion made by Hicks of Belton, the engines by Thomas Milne and Co., Limited, Oldham. The whole of the engine weighing about 100 tons is lying at the Sassoon's Dock as it arrived from England. Invoice value about Rs. 30,000.

For plans and specifications and for order to view, apply to Messrs. James Scott and Co., 26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
6 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.

An Invoice of plated ware and fancy lamps comprising 4, 5 and 6 glass cruets, marmalade pots, roundwaiters, pickle and liqueur stands, sardine boxes, butter pots, fancy night lamps, &c., several lots of wearing apparel, reading books, portmanteaux, &c. &c.

An Invoice of hats and helmets, comprising long black beaver white felt, black and blue soft felt, long and short crowned white felt, hard, beaver drab helmets, &c.

5 half chests Kangra Valley Tea Company's superior pekoe 40 lbs. each.

10 Do. do. orange pekoe 50 lbs. each.

By order of Messrs. Sawyer & Co., and on account and at the risk of Abdool Hossein Heptoolla Mahomedally—

A H M } 1-20—20 cases kerosine lamp chimnies.
S. & Co. }

SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT NO. 164, MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 6-30 a m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, comprising a splendid collection of new and rare crotons of about 50 varieties, several varieties of very fine roses, araucaria, aralia, acalypha, caladiums, congeinvillias, dracoenas, poivrea, alcosias, stephanotis, marantas, antigonon, &c., &c., the property of E Comber, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the plants are on view.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at the Town Hall on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m., the Office and Library furniture, the property of the University of Bombay, comprising writing desks, chairs, book cases with glass doors, bookstands, presses, &c. The above will be on view on and after To morrow, Saturday, the 6th inst.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 74, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first class semigrand pianoforte by Broadwood, a 14 stop harmonium by Alexander, a strong built Brougham, a grey Arab horse, &c., the property of C. J. Mayhew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th September 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th instant, on account of the PATETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,

G. W. MOULTRIE,
Agent.

Bombay, 4th September 1879.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CALICO BALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, G. C. S. I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

A FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the Town Hall on FRIDAY, 3rd October. Ladies and Gentlemen are expected to appear in Fancy Dress. Military and Naval Uniforms will, however, be allowed.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Volunteer Single Ticket	Rs. 8
Volunteer and Two Ladies	,, 10
Non-Volunteer Single Ticket	,, 12
Non-Volunteer and two Ladies	,, 15
Extra Ladies' Ticket	,, 5

F. STOKES, Captain and Adjutant.
W. M. TENNENT, Captain, B. V. R.,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
D. S. KEMP, Captain, B. V. R.,
Honorary Treasurer.

COMMISSARIAT.

FEED, KEEP, AND SHOEING OF REMOUNT HORSES AS PER SCHEDULE No. 46.

TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS at the Presidency at 1 p.m., 11th September, 1879.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at either of the above offices.

A. PHELPS, Lieut. Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay Executive Commissariat Office, 3rd September 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(NO. 27.)
BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.
MADRAS.
CHANGE IN THE ANCHORAGE LIMITS OF THE PORT.

THE MASTER ATTENDANT of MADRAS has given notice that owing to the extension of the Harbour Works into deep water, it has become necessary to shift the Northern and Southern Port Buoys into eight fathoms of water. These buoys, which are painted half red and half white vertically, should henceforward be looked upon as *danger* buoys, and Commanders of Vessels, making or leaving the anchorage, are hereby warned *not to pass in shore of either of these buoys* by day, nor to come under eight fathoms by night, as the rubble bases of both groynes extend much further seaward than the walls themselves, and in some places have only 17 feet of water on them.

The middle or large buoy, which is painted red, is laid down in six and a quarter fathoms, and marks the western limit of the anchorage for Steamers.

All sailing vessels, excepting dhonies, should anchor outside the eight-fathom line of soundings.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 21st August 1879.

This Notice affects the following :—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 71c & d, 828, 70a, and 748b.
Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 105 and 155.
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 458.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 28.)
RED SEA—HEDJAZ.
ARABIAN COAST.
INTENDED DISCONTINUANCE OF LIGHT AT EL-WEG (SHERM WEJ-H).

THE Egyptian Government has given notice that the quarantine station at El-Weg having been removed to Tor, in the Gulf of Suez, the light exhibited on the south side of the entrance to El-Weg harbour will be discontinued on 1st October 1879.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 22nd August 1879.

This Notice affects the following :—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 748 B, 2523, and 8b.
Sailing Directions, Red Sea Pilot, 1873, pages 46 and 142.
Light List for 1879.
Indian Marine Survey Light List for 1879.

If this Notice is received on boardship the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

TO BE LET FURNISHED, from 1st October for four, five or six months, the UPPER PORTION of a Bungalow in MIDDLE COLABA. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a BUNGALOW in MIDDLE COLABA, vacated by Captain Stokes. Rent moderate.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW in MIDDLE COLABA for about six weeks. Rent Rs. 150 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a commodious UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on the Victoria Road, Byculla, lately in the occupation of C. Mathews, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st October, a RESIDENCE in Forbes Street, above Messrs. Rogers and Co.'s. Rent Rs. 70.

Three LARGE ROOMS in the same building, suitable for Offices. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

THE ONLY PERFECT HAIR DYE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
CIRCASSIAN FLUID.

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SUTTON'S
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL SELECTIONS, SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

Protected in Air-Tight Tin Cases,
Per Packet.

Flower Seeds	Rs. 5-0 7-8, 10-0 and 20
Vegetable Seeds	,, 5-0, 10-0 and 20

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA,
and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	,, 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
St. Julien Medoc ;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.			Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC	Do.	do.	,, ,, 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS, &c.

GIFTS
for
Birthday Presents
and
SOUVENIRS
Suitable for Gentlemen.

GOLD SCARF PINS.

In plain Gold, of various pretty patterns and designs, from Rs. 10 to 40. Set into Cameos, Pearls, Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Turquoise, Onyx, Coral, &c., from Rs. 20 to 160.

GOLD SCARF RINGS

as above.

GOLD STUDS, SLEEVE LINKS, ETC.

Studs and Sleeve Links, with Collar Button, in sets, Plain, Engraved, Chased, or Enamelled, in case, from Rs. 45 to 100.

STUDS.

Set with Cornelians, Onyx, Coral, Carbuncle, Turquoise, Opal, Pearl, or Enamelled, from Rs. 10 to 120.

Sets of Studs, Plain or Engraved Gold, Rs. 14 to 25.

COLLAR BUTTONS.

Plain, Engraved, or set with Stones, from Rs. 9 to 25 ; set with fine Brilliant Diamonds, Rs. 40 to 200.

VEST BUTTONS.

In sets of 5 or 6, all Gold, Rs. 32 to 80 ; Malachite, Coral, Carbuncle, Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c., Rs. 20 to 100.

Sept. 5th, 1879. RAMPART ROW.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P. M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters. Frames, Cases and Albums great variety always in stock.

August 1st 1875. 10 Rampart Row.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED " OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for " WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for " MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

INTIMATION.

TO MEET the various multiplicity of tastes in CHAMPAGNE we have shipped to us and offer

	CASH.		CREDIT.	
	Per 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Wachter's " Plume" 1874, Extra dry supr.	51 0	54 0	53 8	56 8
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Finest dry	50 4	53 0	52 8	55 8
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Fine dry Sparkling.	43 0	45 12	45 0	48 0
Fisse Thirion's 1874, Medium dry	40 0	45 0	44 0	49 0
Marceaux	38 4	40 0		
Sibadeys, Cutler Palmer's 2nd qualities...	32 12	34 8	34 0	36 0
Saumur for Cup and Ball purposes, Excellent Wine	25 8	0 0	26 8	0 0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.........MR. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE NEW THEATRE, now in course of erection on the Esplanade, will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. The every night rate for Boxes is consequently withdrawn, under the terms of the Prospectus, and transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates :—

Stage Box to hold 6	Rs. 680
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)	,, 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier)	,, 480

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY STALLS.

120 Orchestra Stalls for Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations, are still available at Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 for every night of the season exclusive of Benefit Nights.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)	Rs. 12
Single Copy	Annas 4

" Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance	Rs. 10
Single Copy	Annas 4

" Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. WISTOW HALL, are hereby informed of the steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th September 1879.

BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

THE time for receiving the TENDERS for the SUPPLY of PORTLAND CEMENT and STONEWARE PIPES has been EXTENDED up to 5 p.m. of 10th October next.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, on Special Duty.

Bombay Municipal Offices, 4th September 1879.

NOTICE.

HEREBY we beg to inform our Local and Up-Country Constituents that our OLD CASH is dead, and that the undersigned will COLLECTION OUTSTANDINGS due to the Firm of M. F. CASH and Co. The new Firm will conduct their business under the style of S. CASH and Co., who will pay prompt and careful attention to the orders of their Constituents and execute them with economy. They hope that they will receive the same kind support of their Constituents as has been hitherto accorded by them to the old Firm.

S. CASH & Co.

Bombay, 1st September 1879.

A SMALL Comfortable FURNISHED BUNGALOW in MARINE LINES. Rent Rs. 60 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW No. 115 on MOUNT PLEASANT, MALABAR HILL, lately vacated by M. H. Starling, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MATHERAN.

TO LET, for the coming October Season, the well-known Bungalow, STONEHENGE, at Matheran, last season occupied by the Hon. Sir Michael R. Westropp, Chief Justice, High Court. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

WANTED,

A GOOD FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED HOUSE on the top of MALABAR HILL, long lease will be taken. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Broach, on FRIDAY, the 26th September at 4 p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Accounts made up to the 30th June, 1879.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 1st September 1879.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Broach, on FRIDAY, the 26th September at 5 p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Accounts made up to the 30th June, 1879.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 1st September 1879.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Mill, Broach, on SATURDAY, September 27th, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Accounts made up to 30th June, 1879.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Hormasjee.
4. To appointed Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, 1st September 1879.

P. S.—Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st to 27th instant, both days inclusive.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, on the 27th instant, at half past 4 o'clock, for the following purpose :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to 30th, June 1879.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year, who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
4. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 5th September 1879.

DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company in 2, Forbes Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of September instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

1. To receive and adopt the Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1879, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor.

And notice is hereby given, that immediately after the transaction of the above business, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held for the purpose of considering and passing (if approved) the following Special Resolution which is intended to be proposed at such meeting :—

That the provisional agreement, dated the 3rd day of September, 1879, made between the Dhollera Press and Ginning Company, Limited, of the one part, and Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co. of the other part. Providing for the continuance of the management of the said Company by the said Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, be approved and confirmed.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th instant, both days inclusive.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 5th September 1879.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

KATHIAWAR STATE RAILWAYS.

SOME PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS are REQUIRED. Application should be sent to the

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Kathiawar State Railways,
Ahmednagar, Deccan.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., at the new offices of the Chamber, Nos. 6 and 7, Rampart Row, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To ballot for and consider the election of Members.
2. To determine the principle on which the five elective Trustees under the New Port Trust Act shall be elected by the Chamber.
3. To receive the Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the proposed Trade Marks Registration Bill.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 2nd September 1879.

VAN HOUTEN'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

½ lb Canister Rs. 1-8 Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes thus :—" I shall be obliged by your sending me four " tins. It is the best thing of the kind I ever " saw. I have five large greyhounds and this " is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly " free from them as well as their beds and bedding. I can't speak too highly of it. 'K——'s' " is not to be compared with it. It is a boon to " all sportsmen."

Another gentleman writes, " My experience of " it already is most satisfactory, as it has quite " freed my dog from fleas."

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of September, 1879, at Noon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 3rd September, 1879 :—

" That Clause 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof :—

' The Firm of Messrs. A. McHinch & Co., of whatever Member or Members the said Firm may for the time being consist, shall be Secretaries and Treasurers to the Company, and their remuneration as such Secretaries and Treasurers shall be 5 per centum on the gross receipts of the Company, but the Resident partner or partners in that Firm shall not thereby be disqualified from becoming a Director or Directors of the Company.' "

By Order of the Directors,

A. McHINCH, Chairman.

Kurrachee, 3rd September 1879.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
(Special Brands),
MANUFACTURED BY HIM OF
TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMPSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	,, 17 0	,, 2 0
DAWSON'S PRIME	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1	,, 17 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL	,, 15 0	,, 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
PRINCIPES	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
No. 3	,, 18 0	,, 2 0

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

NOVELTY ! ! !

NEUBERG'S LATEST NOVELTY

QUINTUPLES, or 5 Cigars in One.
Rs. 2, per Box of 25.
TRIPLETS, or 3 Cigars in One.
Rs. 2-4 per Box of 50.
May be smoked separately or collectively.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st September next, the desirable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Tarwady, now in the occupation of R. D. Cairns, Esq., Agent Oriental Bank. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A DESIRABLE Commodious BUNGALOW in Byculla, opposite to Byculla Club, formerly occupied by Messrs. Forbes and others. Rent only Rs. 150, has a very spacious compound. For further particulars apply

P. BYRAMJEE,
28 Meadow Street. House Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a Pair of First Class ARAB HORSES broken in Harness ; height about 15 hands, age not more than 7, and colour to match. Apply B. C. D., care of this paper. Bombay, 29th August, 1879.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED, FOUR GOOD AUSTRALIAN HORSES. To be seen at Messrs. C. STEPHENS & SONS, Churney Road, Girgaum.

FOR SALE, a PIANO and a MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLE in good condition, a BARGAIN, owner leaving. Apply C. P., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, Rigby Match Rifle with Sites and few Bullets, Rs. 80 ; and Steward's National Association Telescope, very powerful, Rs. 120. Apply " W.," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, one GIG, 22 ft. long, 4 ft. 8 in. broad, and 1 ft. 11 in. deep ; also one second-hand PIANO by H. THOMSON. Apply to Captain Young, Ship Eurydice, or Cursetjee Muncherjee's Sons, Dubashes, 16, Apollo Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

BREAD FOR EVERYBODY ! Machine kneaded and practically untouched by human hand. Household 6 pice, superfine 2 as. the lb. loaf, Pearse, Fort & Market.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 4th Sept. 1879.

Locally the weather during the week has been fine with occasional showers, but in some parts of the country the rainfall has been heavier, and from the Berars and the Sholapore districts we hear that the crops are showing signs of having had too much rain. There has been no damage done, however, which a day or two of bright sunshine would not remove, and otherwise crop accounts are most flourishing. As every day is accordingly bringing us nearer a certainty of abundant harvests, the feeling of confidence regarding the future is rapidly gaining ground, and expectations of an active season in imports and exports are generally entertained; but whether increased activity will mean more profitable business for importers and exporters, is another question. Fortunately, we think, there has been little disposition shown to anticipate better times by distant speculative operations,—which have so frequently injured regular legitimate business in previous years;—in fact, with the exception of a few hundred bales of New Omrawuttee Cotton sold by one European firm for February delivery, we have not heard of a forward contract for produce of any kind. If this system is steadily adhered to until the new crops begin to be marketted, we may see a return to steady paying business to which Bombay has long been a stranger.

The improvement in the local Spinning and Weaving industry, which we noticed last week, still goes on. While Cotton has gone no higher, Yarns and Goods—more especially the former—have shown an upward tendency, and all Mills not burdened, with the payment of usurious rates of interest on borrowed capital, are now working to a profit. Several other companies have declared dividends this week for the half year ending 30th June, and the value of the shares are again higher; in fact, the whole position of the trade seems at last to have taken a decided turn for the better. It will not do, however, to expect too much from this all at once. It must not be forgotten that some portion of the present recovery in the position of the going concerns, is due to the fact of something like a fourth of the entire machinery having been at a standstill for the past six or seven months, and the return of this to full work—albeit not a very immediate prospect from the leisurely way in which most of the liquidators are winding up the different companies—would make a considerable alteration in the relative positions of production and demand.

Money.—No alteration has been made in rates of discount this week either with the Bank or in the open market; but the tendency, such as it is, seems more in favour of dearer than easier money. The last return of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending on 30th ulto., showed an increase of 5½ lacs in the Cash Balance, but this was entirely due to an increase in Government Deposits, the actual trade demand being greater by 10½ lacs. These amounts are not of themselves of any importance, but with an unusually early export season in prospect we are rapidly nearing the time when trade withdrawals may be expected to assume more importance, and although a Cash Balance of 125 lacs is ample, and more than meets current requirements, it is not an excessive amount with which to face the end of the rains and the resumption of more active business. At the corresponding date last year the Cash Balance was 136 lacs; in 1877, 130 lacs; and in 1876, 171 lacs.

Exchange.—The business in Sterling still continues on a very limited scale, the amount of private paper offering being small, while the demand for remittance is not much more extensive. As a general rule the market during the week has been quiet with an easier tendency although rates close at about last Thursday's figures. Last mail day, owing to comparatively large shipments of Silver being advised for this port, and a decline in the London quotation for the Metal from 51½d. to 51¼d. per oz., the market gave way 1-16d. in Bank Paper. On Saturday, however, business for this steamer opened with a somewhat steadier feeling—owing to stronger advices from Calcutta—on the basis of 1s. 7¾d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills, and higher rates seemed generally expected; but on Monday, with Silver quoted at 51¼d., a decline of 1-32d. was established. Tuesday morning brought the quotation at 51⅜d., and the previous day's decline was recovered in House Paper, although Bank Bills remained unchanged. On Wednesday the tendency was again upwards, and in anticipation apparently of comparatively full prices being obtained for Council drafts, quotations were advanced 1-32d. in House and 1-16d. in Bank Bills, telegraphic remittance for delivery at the latter end of this month having been done at 1s. 7 27-32d. and 1s. 7 15 16d. offered up to the end of the year. This morning brought us the result of the biddings, viz:—Rs. 34,00,000 on Calcutta and Rs. 20,000 on Madras at an average of 1s. 7 25-32, and Rs. 80 000 on Bombay at an average of 1-7¾d., tenders on all three places at the latter rate receiving 6 per cent. This being about 1-16d. under what was generally anticipated here, and the amount offered for next week being again advertised at 35 lacs, the market opened this morning with a decline of 1-16d. from the highest point; but the feeling during the day has, nevertheless, been very steady, and quotations at the close show a recovery of 1-32d., viz.:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 13-16d.; 3 months' sight, 1s. 7 15-16d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8 1-16d. per Rupee. For October-November delivery 1-16d., and for December-January ⅛d. per Rupee above these rates might be quoted, but the Banks would be more willing sellers than buyers on that basis.

Owing to the limited extent of business doing here, our market for the time being is almost entirely guided by the movements in Calcutta, and it is difficult, therefore, to gauge the probable course of rates with any great degree of accuracy. Judging, however, from the steadiness shown in the face of the increased Council drawings and larger supplies of Silver, it seems evident that any material decline from present quotations would only be established with difficulty, whilst any influence in favour of an advance would meet with a rapid response. A feeling of this kind apparent at about the dullest time of the year indicates pretty distinctly the probability of higher rates when export business begins to assume larger proportions, and with prospects of a large export season before us, there is good ground, we think, for anticipating a much higher value for the rupee after the turn of the year, if not earlier.

On Calcutta rates remain unchanged at ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. premium for demand, and 9-16 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

On China the quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is nominally Rs. 217 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 8⅝d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1d. per tael.

Government Securities.—To begin with a very weak feeling was apparent, especially for *Fours*, for which the quotation for a time receded to Rs. 93⅞. Latterly, however, a better demand has prevailed, and we now quote Rs. 94¼. *Fours and a half* have been in fair request throughout and at the worst only touched Rs. 100¼, recovering to Rs. 100⅞ to Rs. 101, which are to-day's closing prices.

Shares.—A decidedly stronger tone has been manifested latterly, and the values of most of the leading shares have undergone an improvement during the week. The first influence towards an advance was derived from the announcement of the Government of India having passed the Bombay Port Trust Bill, authorising the completion of the purchase of the foreshore properties. This not only caused an improvement in the shares of the companies directly concerned, but the prospect of 75 lacs of rupees being set at liberty ere long has had a beneficial effect on shares generally, which has been materially aided by the more hopeful position of the Spinning and Weaving industry. In *Bank* shares the only movement has been in Bank of Bombay, which have advanced 1½ per cent on the week, closing at Rs. 662½. In *Land* Companies, Colaba have advanced Rs. 25. Frere have declined Rs. 2 per share. *Press* shares have been in improved request at advancing prices. We quote an advance of Rs. 145 in Bellary, Rs. 50 in Colaba, Rs. 25 in Fort, Rs. 20 in Berar, Rs. 15 in Albert Co., of Kurrachee, and Rs 10 in Mofussil Co., and Sind Press. *Spinning and Weaving* Companies have been in strong demand at daily higher rates the following being the movements of the week:—An advance of Rs. 100 in Alliance, Rs. 45 in Hindustan and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 40 in Dhurrumsey and Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 35 in National of India, Rs. 30 in Great Eastern and Sholapore, Rs. 25 in Madras United, Rs. 20 in Morarjee Goculdas and Mazagon, Rs. 15, in Bombay United and Prince of Wales, Rs. 10 in Khandeish and Khutao Mucconjee, and Rs. 5 per share in Oriental.

The following dividends have been declared:—

The Berar Co.	10 per cent.	for the year ending 30th June
,, Oriental S. & W. Co.	Rs. 15	for the half-year ,, ,,
,, Great Eastern S. & W. Co.	,, 25	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
,, Bombay United S. & W. Co.	,, 25	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
,, Madras United S. & W. Co.	,, 50	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
,, Khandeish S. Co.	,, 30	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
,, Sholapore S. & W. Co.	,, 30	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

Piece Goods.—The dispute between the local dealers and up-country buyers respecting terms of payment still continues, and the ready business doing in Grey Goods has consequently been materially restricted, the total clearances from the bazaar during the week being only estimated at about 800 to 900 packages. To arrive less activity has also been manifested, dealers having apparently supplied their wants for the time being, while the higher prices current in Manchester and slightly lower rates of exchange have also helped to restrict business. Prices, however, are no lower, on the contrary the feeling is quite steady, and for the more distant future hopeful, so long as supplies keep within reasonable bounds.

In Grey Goods more than any other description, business has been limited by the dispute with the dealers. In Shirtings transactions have been small and almost entirely confined to duty free cloths, 40 and 45 inch. Of the wider makes sales have been insignificant. Prices all round are unchanged. Printers are very quiet at unchanged rates, as also are Madapollams, of which stocks are comparatively liberal. T Cloths are in moderate demand and rates are well supported, especially for the better makes. Jaconets, Mul's and Dhoties are all in very limited request and nominally unchanged in value. *Bleached* Goods have not been so largely dealt in either on the spot or to arrive, but prices while quiet are no lower. *Dyed and Printed and T Red* Goods continue in but small demand and we make no change in quotations, which, however, are to a great extent nominal. *Local* made Goods are improving in demand, and prices tend in favour of sellers.

Twist.—An active demand has prevailed throughout the week, and as supplies are moderate an advance has been established of ¼ anna in 20's to 50's Mule, and 20's and 30's Water and Mockwater, and ⅛ anna per lb. in 60's Mule and 40's Mockwater. Dyed Yarns are also in better request at an improvement of As. ¼ to As. ½ per lb. In *Local* Yarns a large business has been done during the week at a further advance of ¼ anna per lb.

Metals.—*Copper.*—With comparatively large supplies and only a small demand for consumption the market is quiet and previous prices are barely supported. *Yellow Metal* meets a fair enquiry and stocks being light, prices have advanced As. 8 to As. 12 per cwt., with a still upward tendency. In *Iron* the transactions of late have been very limited, stocks, as a general rule, are heavy, prices nominally unchanged.

Coals.—The business of the week has been confined to small retail sales on the bunder at about quoted rates. To arrive no transactions whatever are reported and prices are quite nominal, say:—

Davison's West Hartley	Rs. 19¼	per ton alongside.
Laird's Welsh	,, 18¼	,, ,,
Cardiff	,, 19	,, ,,
Watson's Hartley	,, 17½	,, ,,

Cotton.—The telegrams from Liverpool, although advising less active markets than during the preceding week, have shown great steadiness, with no change in prices for Surats, and we have accordingly had similar markets here—steady, with a small business doing and no alteration in rates.

The *purchases* reported since last mail left make up a total of about 5,000 bales, of which about 3,000 are for local consumption and 2,000 bales for export. Of the latter the greater portion consists of barely Good Fair, to Fully Good Fair Omra, of which a large proportion of our stocks are now made up.

The *Receipts* to date show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
This week	2 578	2,028	868
Since 1st January	768,348	860,429	986,067

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 6,190 bales, making a total of 594,297 bales since 1st January, against 695,268 bales for the corresponding period last year.

New Crop.—With the exception of some talk of slight damage from too much rain in parts of the Berars, the Crop reports could scarcely be more favourable, and so far there is every reason to expect a full average Crop of good quality. Hingunghaut, Omrawuttee and Broach kinds all show signs of arriving early at maturity, and we may anticipate ready transactions in New Cotton being feasible to a fair extent before the end of the year. The nominal quotation for Good New Omra, February delivery, is Rs. 210 per candy, but there is nothing doing in it, and so far as we can learn only some 200 to 300 bales have yet changed hands.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Ginned Broach (nominal)	Rs. 230	= 5 25/32d.
,, Omra (nominal)	,, 225	= 5 21/32d.
F.G.F. Do.	,, 219	= 5¼d.
G.F. Do	,, 214	= 5⅛d.
Good Dhollera (nominal)	,, 225	= 5 21/32d.
F.G F. Do.	,, 216	= 5 7/16d.
G.F. Do.	,, 212	= 5 11/32d.
G.F. Ginned Dharwar, Nov. dely.	,, 197	= 5d.
,, Compta	,, 208	= 5¼d.
,, Westerns	,, 200	= 5 1/32d.

Seeds.—*Linseed.*—Supplies are now reduced to a very small compass, and are besides of the most inferior quality, so that business is only practicable to a very limited extent. We quote Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 7-1 per cwt. according to quality. For *Rapeseed* the demand latterly has been limited and prices are slightly easier, say, Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 for Guzerat, Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt. for Cawnpore. For *Gingelly* seed we quote Rs. 42 to Rs. 45 per candy according to quality. Of Old Crop supplies are now insignificant, but the New Crop promises remarkably well, and we may expect arrivals early in October.

Wheat.—A moderate enquiry prevails for export, but supplies of suitable export quality are too light to admit of any shipments of importance. We quote:—Best Soft White, Rs. 38; Mixed, Rs. 36 to Rs. 36½ per candy.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-3
Carolas	,, 224
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17¼ betterness	,, 106-7-6
Gold Leaf	,, 19-4-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-7-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-7-6
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 19-1-0
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19-1-6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Compton, 1,186 tons, Captain J. Cowie, sailed yesterday for Maulmein, in ballast.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Sunda, 1,029 tons, Captain G. R. Reeves, will sail to-day for China, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Baghdad, 820 tons, Captain G. De Sinnot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. Peyton, Lieut. Hickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Moore and child, and 32 deck. The same Co's s. s. Byculla, 1,114 tons, Captain W. R. Mason, also arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (21st August), with a cargo of 3,000 bags rice, and a quantity of teak timber.

The Hall Line s. s. Wistow Hall, 1,723 tons Captain F. Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (9th August), with the following passengers:—Mr. H. Greaves, Mr. L. Greaves, and Col. R. Alley and 2 servants. She brought the following cargo:—187 bales twist, 1,554 bales piece goods, 1,751 bundles iron, 3,638 bundles iron hoops, 130 cases and 731 bars iron, 327 cases, 3,755 tiles, and 3 plates copper, 75 kegs and 40 casks lead ore, 4 casks stout, cases brandy, 10 cases and 5 sheets brass, 30 packages earthenware, 6 packages glassware, 20,500 fire bricks, 15 bundles steel, 34 cases salamonic, 10 packages varnish, 30 cases ginger ales, 16 bags corks, 411 kegs nails, 296 casks lead, 30 packages green copperas, 40 cases iron safes, 603 packages colour and paint, 110 cases soap, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Wistow Hall (s)	Collins	Liverpool, Aug 9.
	Bagdad (s)	Sinnot	Calcutta, Aug 8.
	Byculla (s)	Mason	Moulmein, Aug 21.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Lady Melville	Hanson	Moulmein.
	Compton (s)	Cowie	Moulmein.

The steamer Sunda, Reeves, to China, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Bagdad, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.		
1	Malda (s)	Bombay and S P.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 4.

From Liverpool.

Olympia s—4 cases dye, Jewarchund Gunamchund; 6 packages hardware, Eabhoy Tyebally.

From London.

Sumatra s—3 cases printed books, Thacker and Co.; 4 cases printed books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co.

Gwalior s—40 casks China clay, M M Mody and Co.

Dowa Gungadhur—30 casks lithographic stones, Abdoolally M Suruffally.

Bengal s—15 cases candles, Benn Ashley and Co; 2 bales cartridge papers, Ebrahim Budroodin; 5 cases soap, Suruffally Hi toola; 4 cases soap, Abdoolally Tyebally; 8 cases toys, Abdool Hoosein Riptoolabhoy; 125 kegs red lead and 5 packages medicine other sorts, Ruttonji Jewraz.

Dunphail Castle—22 runlets tar and 9 barrels pitch, Esmaljee Currimbhoy.

Surat s—3 cases cheese, The Agra Bank.

From Trieste.

Sumatra s—25 bales printing paper, M Mondolo and Co.

From Glasgow.

Escurial s—35 cases acid, Rogers and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Assiria s—50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Manilla s—25 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 4.

For Liverpool.

Rydal Hall s—2,560 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2 bales rags and 26 bales cotton twist waste, Jamsetjee Dorabjee; 6 bales rags and 24 bales wool, Govindjee Taluckchund; 105 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 86 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Poonsee; 50 bales cotton, Vussonjee Maunchund.

Ellen Bates—100 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

For London.

Poona s—1 box silver coins (Rs 9,800), Cursetjee Sorabjee; 300 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 14 bags coffee, 100 bales senna leaves and 49 cases lemon grass oil, P and O Co; 7½ cwts ivory, Ebram Passia; 4½ cwts ivory, Surriff Durvesh; 32 cwts ivory, Esmail Sewjee; 4 cases fishmaws, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 4 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hassan; 7 bales woollen and cotton carpets, 8 Mahamedally; 3 cases peacock feathers and 24 cwts buffalo horns, Mahamed Dhurumsey; 100 bales cotton waste, Tokersey Jewraz; 19 bales skins, M J Mahamed; 9 bales hides and skins, Dawoodbhoy Sullaman.

For Trieste.

Venetia s—2 bales hides and 126 bags coffee, P and O Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Venice.

Venetia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Genoa.

Venetia s—300 bales cotton, P and O Co.

For Suez.

Poona s—11¼ cwts cloves, Hajee Ally Babaney; 13 bales silk, P and O Co.

For Calcutta.

Bugdad s—85 bales cotton, Ramjedass Luckmidass; 95 bales cotton, Shriram Sewdutroy; 100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

Maharaj s—57 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass.

For Hongkong.

Sunda s—7¼ cwts bysabole and 27½ cwts hingda, Bundally Sewjee; 27 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 28 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 11 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 4 bales twist, Tata and Co; 175 cwts onions, Hasson Babun; 7 cwts cadoo, Cuma Ramjee.

HIGH COURT.—September 5.

[Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

36-79—Shapurjee and T—Jadowjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shamjee—and another—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

431-79—Macfarlane and G—Fanny Catherine Mongston vs James Horsman Mongston—A. F. Turner—(Matrimonial suit.)

271-79—Ardesir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homejee Cursetjee Dady and others—Prescot and W.

657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington, H and C.

413-74—Tyabjee and S—Shaik Ally Mahomedally and others vs Abdoolabhoy Hassamally and others—Jefferson and P.

385-79—Chalk and W—Purmanandass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Summary Suit.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

368-79—Tyabjee and S (for pauper)—Fatmabai vs Laduckbai Hajee Mookbi and others—A F Turner and M M Munshi—Part heard.

122-79—Rimington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.

392-79—In person—Sha Tribhowandass Hurrivulubdass vs Sha Lalbhoy Munchara—In person.

468-79—Hearn, C and L—L Knoop and others vs Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawala and another.

527-78—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Cawasjee Pallonjee and others—Jefferson and P and Ardesheer and H.

416 79—Jefferson and P—Jaynarayen Madhowjee and others vs Thucker Jetha Purshotum and others.

417-79—Jefferson and P—Jaynarayen Madhowjee and others vs Tricomdass Lowjee and another.

421-79—Janardhan and G—Sitaram Balajee vs Gunesh Keshav Agasi.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

2664-77—Bhaishunker and D—the Gujarat S and W Company, Limited vs Patel Girdharlal Dulputram and another—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—September 3.

Gough, Captain, 14th Hussars, on leave, from Bangalore.

Heyland, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Gardner, Lieut, 2-22nd Regt, on duty, from Madras.

Woodcock, Captain, Military Accountant Dept, on leave, from Poona.

York, Col, 19th Lancers, from leave, from Sea.

September 4.

Buchman, Captain, 73rd Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.

Deane, Lieut, 1-12th Regt, on leave, from Murree.

Departures.—September 4.

Heyland, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,

Poona, September 3.

With reference to G G O No 745 of 26th ultimo, H E the C-in-C has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut Col J P Smith, R H A, to Command the Royal Artillery, Sind District, permanently, and during the absence of a Regimental Colonel, will command the Royal Artillery, Mhow Division, temporarily.

Lt Col J Hallwell, R A, to command the Royal Artillery, Northern Division, temporarily.

Lt Col J F Betty, R A, to continue in command of the Royal Artillery, Sind District, until relieved.

Captain J C Robson, R A, to be Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Mhow Division, permanently.

Captain J J Congdon, R A, to be Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Aden Brigade, permanently.

The permanent appointments are tenable for five years.

Major R H T Vachell, 9th Brigade, has been promoted Lt Col into the 2nd Bde Royal Artillery.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the Battalions specified provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective Battalions without delay:—

11th Foot—Lt Col W T Corrie, 2nd Battalion; Lt Col M L McCausland, 1st Battalion.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed through a course of Garrison Instruction in England and obtained a first class certificate:—Lieut E Werge, Bombay Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Lt J S R Scott, to Poona and Matheran, from 30th August to 29th October, on medical certificate.

83rd Regiment—Captain F Wright, to remain at Poona, from 27th August to 26th October, on medical certificate.

Army Medical Department—Surgeon Major T M O'Brien, to remain in England from 6th to 31st August, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 4.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service:—

Col G W Hanson, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £365, capitalized value of annuity £3,727.

Consequent on the departure of Colonel F P Mignon, Commissary General of the Army, to England on furlough, and the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel M W Willoughby as Acting Commissary General, the following promotions in the Commissariat Dept are ordered:—Lieut-Col A Phelps, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Acting Deputy Commissary General; Lieut-Col H R M Van Heythuysen, Acting Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class; Major C Swinhoe, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class; Major W Luckhardt, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class; Major T W Sanders, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class; Lieut B L P Reilly, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

The services of Surgeon-Major M M Mackenzie are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr P Ryan, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political and Educational Departments, having returned to Bombay the unexpired portion of the six months' furlough granted to him has been cancelled.

Major C Wodehouse assumed charge of the appointment of Acting Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent.

Major A M Phillips, Mr P S V FitzGerald and Captain E V Stace have assumed charge of their respective appointments of Acting 1st, 2nd and 3rd Assistant to the Political Agent.

Mr H N B Erskine is appointed to be substantive pro tem. Commissioner in Sind from the date of his having taken over charge of the appointment.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr A A Borradaile to be Collector and Magistrate of the District of Ahmednagar and District Registrar of Ahmednagar.

Mr J King to be Collector and Magistrate of the District of Ahmedabad and District Registrar of Ahmedabad.

In consequence of the deputation of Mr J A Baines to compile the General Administration Report for 1878-79, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr H F Silcock to be transferred as Assistant Collector, Nasik.

Mr Shripad Babaji Thakur to be transferred as Assistant Collector, Kaladgi.

Surgeon-Major M M Mackenzie to be Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar.

Surgeon-Major Joynt is appointed to perform the duties of the Surgeon, European General Hospital, Bombay.

Mr F S P Lely has delivered over and Mr J G White has received charge of the office of the Collector and District Magistrate of Broach in the forenoon of the 22nd August 1879.

Mr J Pollen, Second Assistant Collector, Khandesh, is allowed one month's privilege leave.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut. Col. Commandant, W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, 4th September, 1879.

The undermentioned having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Letter A Company, viz:—Vol E A Haydn.

By Order W. M. TENNENT,

Captain and Actg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(*Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
Commercial—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Bank—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—Returns of the Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal—G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Price Current.
Shipping Intelligence—
Freight.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Ships and Steamers expected from Home and Out-Ports.
Arrivals and Departures.
Domestic Occurrences—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Commercial and Financial Letter.
Summary of English News.
The Army.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

Birth.

ADAMS—September 4th, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of John Adams, Esq., Public Works Department, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

Births.

CROSTHWAITE—August 29th, at Kurnool, the wife of C. J. Crosthwaite, M.C.S., of a son.

GOLDINGHAM—August 30th, at Nellore, the wife of J. D. Goldingham, Esq., of a daughter.

GRANT—August 29th, at Chupra, the wife of Gregor Grant, of a son.

KNIGHT—August 27th, at Naini Tal, the wife of George Alfred Knight, of a daughter.

SLANE—August 29th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Mr. T. Slane, of a son.

STALMAN—August 29th, at Simla, the wife of F. Stalman, Calcutta, of a daughter.

TURNER—August 30th, at Calcutta, the wife of Montagu C. Turner, of a son.

Death.

REIGNIER—August 28th, at Rampoorah Factory, Mrs. J. M. Reignier, aged 76 years.

SEVERAL PERSONS who were SUPPLIED with Spectacles by Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician of Amsterdam and London, some years ago, have called upon him, on finding that they could not see so well now, as when first using them. On examining the Eye Mr. M. found the SIGHT to have IMPROVED, and was enabled to give them PEBBLES of LESS POWER than previously, he would therefore advise those of his former Patrons, who have not already done so, to call upon him WITHOUT DELAY, as he intends LEAVING BOMBAY very SHORTLY.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1879.

Our London correspondent "J. M. M.," in one of his recent letters referred to the meeting of merchants and shipowners lately held in London to discuss the question of postal subsidies for the Eastern mail services. That meeting was the result of certain pamphlets which had been issued at the instance of Mr. Alfred Holt and the Orient Company, who were unsuccessful competitors with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the new contracts for the conveyance of the India, China, and Australian mails. At the meeting in question, one or two speakers went the length of asserting that the days for postal subsidies were past, and that the receipts of the Eastern Postal Department should cover the cost of the services, or that, at all events, only the section of the line between Brindisi and Alexandria should be subsidised. Our correspondent submitted sufficient reasons, we think, while commenting upon the proceedings of the meeting, to show the erroneousness of that view. We have now, however, been favoured with a statement of the P. and O. Directors regarding the India, China, and Australian mail contracts, intended to show that the tender made by them was the cheapest in point of price, while they submit that it was also superior, in the quality of the service offered, to those sent in by other shipowners, and that the company owes its contract to no consideration of favoritism, or on account of past services rendered, as has been unjustifiably alleged, but simply to "their "unique position as the only company possessing "a fleet absolutely ready to carry on the work." The Directors complain that the pamphlets above referred to, by mixing up facts with a series of unfounded statements have, to a certain extent, succeeded in confusing the minds of those who have not studied the question; the result being that the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has requested the members of Parliament representing that city to ask for the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the circumstances under which the tender for the conveyance of the Eastern mails was accepted, while several questions have been put in the House implying doubt as to the propriety of the arrangements agreed upon. This matter, the Statement under notice is intended to set right, and we think the Directors have very conclusively made out their case. It seems that the Post Office, in submitting to the Treasury the tenders received, expressed a preference for that sent in by Mr. Alfred Holt on account of its cheapness. That tender was, however, thrown out, because, as the Treasury showed, it was not in accordance with the prescribed conditions laid down by the Post Office, and therefore not in accordance with the public interest. In the pamphlet issued by the Orient Company there is a long argument in favour of a scheme to send the China mails overland *viâ* Bombay and Calcutta; but as the basis for the calculation for a mail service is the amount of freight and passage money the line can earn, and as the receipts upon which mail steamers sailing between Calcutta and China could depend would be very small, the longer, but cheaper sea route obtained preference over the shorter but expensive one across India to Calcutta.

In support of their contention, that the tender made by the P. and O. Company for the services required by Government was the cheapest tender in point of price, while it was superior in the quality of the service offered to those sent in by other shipowners, the Directors in their statement analyse all the tenders in detail. They show clearly that the only offers which could have been admitted at all were their own and Mr. Alfred Holt's. That gentleman sent in a variety of tenders, one of which offered to convey the mails at eleven knots an hour between Brindisi and Bombay, and ten knots an hour between Bombay and China, for £336,500 a year with absolute penalties. The P. and O. Company's tender was £370,000 providing for a speed of eleven knots to Bombay, and ten and a half knots from Suez *direct* to Ceylon and Shanghai. The former was the tender recommended by the Post Office, but it was considered by Government that the saving of £33,500 a year did not counterbalance the advantages of the direct line to China by which a delay of three and a half days in the delivery of the mails at Shanghai was avoided. Upon this point the Directors remark:—"The Post Office Department "would appear to have considered the "difference between a direct and indirect service "to Ceylon (with its association with the line to "the Australian Colonies, as pointed out in Sir "Michael Hicks-Beach's letter), to the Straits "Settlements, and to all the ports in China as "of such slight consequence as not to be worth "mentioning. The character and extent of the "trade which Great Britain has with these "places seems to have been omitted altogether from the consideration of the "Post Office—a trade, however so large "that the loss of only one day's interest in "the postal remittances in connection with such "a business would be something very serious to "the mercantile world. At the same time the "fact that the French Government run mail "steamers direct to China, thus keeping up "with the present English line a regular weekly "postal communication (which banks and "merchants have become accustomed to for "many years past), and that the adoption of an "indirect route *viâ* Bombay would throw the "two services into mutual confusion, were "circumstances which should surely have occurred to a Postal Department. Moreover, it "might also have been considered as a matter of "some importance that, if the direct service from "Suez to Galle were to be abandoned, there "would be fewer vessels employed in the Eastern "mail service, and that, therefore, the provision "for carrying on the work in its integrity would, "in the event of accident, be sensibly diminished."

To compare fairly Mr. Holt's tenders with those of the P. and O. Company, his offer for a service to Bombay at eleven knots and to China at ten knots should be taken. For that he asked £384,000 per annum, or £14,000 more than the P. and O., which, moreover, engaged to run the China line at half a knot higher speed. A comparison of the rates tendered over the actual mileage contracted for shows the following results:—

Messrs. Geo. Smith and Sons	16s.	2d.	per mile.
The Sun Shipping Company	12s.	11d.	,,
Mr. Alfred Holt's	9s.	10d.	,,
Peninsular and Oriental Company.	9s.	6d.	,,

Taking into account these figures, together with the fact that it was the original enterprise of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, continued and maintained during forty years, to which we owe the development of postal communication between the West and the East at all, the Anglo-Indian community as a whole, we think, will be well pleased that the company has so well maintained its position. Even the Postmaster General, while recommending that the company should be shelved in favour of an inferior service—which the Directors point out they had never been asked to tender for at all—was obliged to remark that he could not view lightly, and without regret a severance of his department from the Peninsular and Oriental Company after a connection which had lasted for more than forty years. "During this long period," said the Postmaster General, "the company has carried the great "Eastern mails with marvellous regularity, "and I am aware of no reason for believing that "they have been more than fairly remunerated "for the work which they have so well performed." Of course, we are all interested in seeing that the service shall continue to improve, and not stand still upon the lines of ten or twenty years ago; but on this occasion at least, we think, it is quite clear that the P. and O. have again fairly and honestly distanced their competitors, and the public will be satisfied that the required increase of speed has been obtained without the disagreeable necessity having been incurred of dispensing with their old and long established servants, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

It is a pity, we think, that the quarrel now proceeding between certain Professors of the Deccan College, and which is attracting so much of the attention of certain classes, should have been allowed to appear in the columns of the Press at all. The matter has, however, been publicly referred to and although in terms, the moderation and impartiality of which there is nothing to complain—still, having come up, it had better be placed before the public in full detail. There is one point, for instance, which has not yet been touched upon, although it appears to us to be the most prominent in the whole case. The appointment of a Mathematical Professor, it is known, was made by the Governor in Council without the recommendation of Mr. Chatfield, and in opposition to the wishes of that officer, who, we believe, had previously some smart passages of arms with the gentleman who was appointed. The discontent of the head was faithfully reflected by his subordinates, and it would appear that the new Professor entered on his duties in an atmosphere of unconcealed hostility. Apparently, taking their cue from their superiors, jealous of a European succeeding to a Native Professor, and offended by the new comer's ideas of discipline—the students, after showing as much insolence as they dared, before the new Professor had given a single lecture, lodged a complaint against his teaching, and finding that they were not punished, they again, some three weeks after, made another complaint to the Principal—a gentleman who was temporarily filling the post during the absence of Mr. Oxenham—that the new Professor did not teach them properly! The proper course would surely have been to have turned the insubordinate complaints out of the room as a set of insolent cubs, and to have referred the matter to the accused Professor before taking any further action. The Acting Principal, Professor F. G. Selby, apparently thought otherwise, and to any one accustomed to English ideas of common fairness and of collegiate discipline, the course he took seems almost incredible. He forthwith, on the *ex parte* statements of a set of insolent lads, and without calling upon the new Professor for any defence, transferred the teaching of the higher branches of Mathematics to a native subordinate. The insulted Professor appealed to the Director of Public Instruction, who refused to cancel this very injudicious order, and hence the present quarrel. It is not for us to defend Mr. Forrest, who can probably take care of himself, or to enter into the merits of his complaint; but it is necessary, we think, to animadvert upon the amazing use made by the Acting Principal of his temporary authority. The action he took clearly indicates a want of proper discipline in the Department which he superintends. Every man must form his own ideas of delicacy and gentlemanlike feeling, but *audi alteram partem* is an elementary rule which no one can afford to disregard. If, in one of our principal colleges, an Acting Principal can supersede, unheard, and on the complaint of a handful of boys, a brother Professor of much longer experience in teaching than himself, who had, only three weeks before, been appointed by the Governor in Council on a Cambridge honour degree, and testimonials from Professor Clifford and others, but to whose appointment the Director of Public Instruction, and the Acting Principal were averse; and if, under such circumstances, the Director of Public Instruction himself, when appealed to, blandly declines to interfere, we can only say there must be something particularly rotten in the Deccan College, and in the Presidential Educational Department generally.

It is an old saying, and no more trite than true, that wherever an Englishman is found there is Bass's beer. The pre-eminence of the Burton firm, though still unquestioned, is not, however, so absolute as it was. We have Allsops and Salts in the field; while the "prime Edin-"burgh ale" still keeps good its hold upon the tastes of more than those who hail from north of the Tweed, and even in Bombay we have agents for the sale of the brewings of McEwan, Tennant and Younger. Lately, too, we have had our Indian brands, and the produce of the Murree and other breweries finds yearly an ever-increasing sale. So closely has England become connected with the manufacture of beer that it is almost universally looked upon as an English invention; but this is not the case. Brewing was practised by the Egyptians, and from Socrates we learn that the Greeks, 420 B. C., had grasped the idea. The beer of the middle ages, of which the Britons and the Gauls were so fond was, however, innocent of the hop, which was not used in the manufacture of beer until the sixteenth century, when it was introduced by the Germans. In England the use of the hop was unknown until the eighteenth century, and not until then did brewing become a national industry. It is asserted on very ancient authority that "Hops, "Reformation, and Beer, came into England "all in one year;" and now in the year of grace 1879 we hear of a new departure in the manufacture of the English national beverage. A company has commenced operations in London for the production of condensed beer—that is to say, beer so much reduced in bulk, that a very small quantity can be carried about, and, when required, made into a large quantity of ordinary beer. It is not consumed in its condensed form. The degree of condensation to which the beer is reduced is such that it requires from five to seven times its bulk of water to reproduce the original beverage. The advantages claimed for condensed beer consist in its portability and the certainty with which it may be kept until wanted without deterioration. These are doubtless advantages of a substantial nature; and if when so reduced the beer would form a beverage at all approximating to the produce of Burton-on-Trent, then we should expect to see it introduced on a large scale into India and other countries where brewing is impracticable. But this is not the case; for in a lengthy article in the *British Mail*, evidently inspired, we learn that eight gallons of this condensed beer, diluted with forty-two gallons of water, requires four gallons of brisk beer in order "to set up a new "fermentation." This, especially in up-country stations, must to a great extent militate against its usefulness; but it may be overcome, to some degree. Fermentation is the object aimed at, and doubtless, as stated in the article to which we have already referred, the warmer the weather the more rapid will be the process of effervescent fermentation; but why cannot German yeast, also in a condensed form, be used for this purpose, instead of the brisk beer recommended? In brewing fermentation is started by inoculating the wort with pure yeast, which is a vegetable organism, consisting of myriads of minute cells or globules, which rapidly multiply in the wort at the expense of its sugar, and have the wonderful property of developing alcohol, or, in other words, of transforming the dull and lifeless wort into sparkling ale. Whenever this object can be attained in the diluted condensed beer, without the addition of a lesser or greater quantity of brisk beer, then we can safely predict for the Condensed Beer Company a rapid sale for their commodity in those tropical and semi-tropical countries where the brewing of beer is difficult.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The discussion in the House of Commons on the P. and O. contract for the Indian and Australian mails had not finished when the post closed on Friday last, so there was no time to give particulars. But the acceptance by the House of the Ministerial arrangement was a foregone conclusion, and the minority of 54 represents the full force of all the antagonism the opponents of the contract could muster. On the other hand, had the ratification been ever thought to be in any danger the majority could easily have been doubled. The point which the Opposition made the most of was the short time allowed for handing in tenders. But while this looks formidable, it is really worth nothing. Everybody knew when the contract was to run out, and had it in his power to make ample preparation. The shipowners in London and Liverpool, for instance, who said so little by way of objection at the time tenders were invited and became all on a sudden so busy and angry just on the eve of ratification, could easily, had they chosen, have combined to arrange a joint working of the entire eastern mail service on terms more favourable to the nation than those offered by the P. and O. But they did nothing of the kind. Mr. Holt's offer was the only feasible alternative to that of the P. and O., and no responsible statesman could have hesitated which to select. The most real objection that I can see is to the rate of speed fixed by the new contract. A maximum of 11 knots does certainly appear too little. But I fancy it will generally be found that the maximum is more likely to be in practice the minimum, and that the company will be better than their promise. They constantly deliver the mails now within contract time, and they are pretty certain with their new fleet to work at a rate which will practically be a good deal over 11 knots.

Money is slowly rising in value here, for reasons which are easily explained. There is a considerable outflow to the provinces and also for tourist purposes, and an export of gold to New York has commenced, to pay in part for the enormous imports of wheat and other grain. There is, besides, invariably a feeling just before the autumn that money is going to be more in demand, and if this feeling does not cause the demand, it at least restricts the supply. More potent, however, than all this at the moment is the financial uneasiness afloat, the causes of which are patent and cannot be ignored, although no one makes more than the vaguest allusion, in print at least. There are not many failures as yet. Two banks have stopped in Canada, causing a local run, but the disaster has no effect here. Nor have any of the provincial banks come to 'grief;' despite the rumours circulated, and there is even a hope that the partial recovery of trade in the northern iron districts may have come in time to stop any more catastrophes. But the uneasiness exists, and may be expected to continue so long as the prices of bank shares keep dropping in the market. If it could be possible to stop all dealings in these, or even all publicity in respect to them for a month, there would be little fear, or rather we might say as the captain of a ship once said during a gale of wind to a nervous old lady passenger who asked him to tell her if there was any fear, "Plenty of fear but very little danger." Fear is contagious, and in the case of banks it begets danger. It is a mercy that Leeman's Act prevents speculative sales of banking shares, otherwise I do not know what we should do. Wreckers could then set to work with excellent chances of success. I hear of depositors withdrawing their balances as rapidly as possible from certain banks, and this proceeding reacts upon the market value of the shares, and so the mischief spreads. While there is the faintest chance of disaster, holders of money are of course more chary of lending it out. They will lend for a day or two fast enough at ½ or ¾ per cent., for their balances are unmanageably large; but they will not discount three months' bills under 1½ per cent., as they feel convinced that the tendency of the rates is now going to be steadily upwards. Trade can hardly be said to have yet improved perceptibly, but I hear of the iron districts getting more orders, and Lancashire is in somewhat better spirits.

Having referred to banks I should mention that the two principal incidents of the week affecting them are the declaration of a dividend by the Oriental directors at the rate of 5 per cent. for the half year ending 30th June last, and the passing of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Banking Bill. The Oriental dividend was a salutary and useful announcement, and would have been better still had it come a week sooner. The shares had been dropping in value for some days when the prospectus of the Bank of Africa, formed to take over the Oriental's African business, was issued. This had a bad effect on the minds of nervous people, and the shares at once had a further fall. On Saturday last they were about their worst, being sold at 12½, or 50 per cent. discount, but on Monday they recovered 1. On Tuesday morning was published the dividend announcement, and the effect was wonderful. The shares at once bounded up from 13½ to 17½, and they have been pretty steady ever since. The notification came much earlier than usual, but no one distrusts the soundness of the dividend, and it is universally believed that the directors, many of whom are new men, would not have declared it, had they not thoroughly well assured themselves it had been earned. Most absurd exaggerations had been current about the Oriental for some time. Every failure announced was supposed to have let them in for £200,000 or £300,000. I am assured that the stoppage of George Wall and Co., of Ceylon, lately published has only brought the Oriental in for about £15,000, which is well covered. Again, much was made here of a loose statement that the bank was selling its China property, the simple truth being that only surplus land at Hongkong was disposed of, which the bank has been trying to sell for two years past, and has only now been able to get quit of at its own price, which covers a profit. These are samples of the stories circulated. I should add that speculators on the Stock Exchange, who made the most of them, did not care particularly about the Bank one way or the other, but merely sought to disseminate general uneasiness in order to bring about a fall in all stocks, more especially English railways. It is quite sufficient to these persons to see a fall in any stocks or shares, as that can be used as a base for further operations.

The Government Banking Bill has at last passed, sadly shorn of its clauses, but a useful measure for all that. It now has become simply a measure for allowing unlimited banks to limit their liability, and providing an audit of the accounts. The word "reserve" has been dropped altogether, but a clause has been introduced allowing banks to increase the nominal amount of their capital, by special resolution, the increased capital not to be called up, except in the case of the concern going into liquidation. This is a very wholesome provision, the effect of which will practically be that, if shareholders see their deposits or accounts current falling off under the pressure of any distrust out of doors, they will remove that distrust by adding, if they please, to the security offered to the public. Of course it is by no means clear that any of the larger banks will avail themselves of the facilities to reduce their liability now offered. I imagine that they will, although not immediately, and not until most of the talk on the subject has ceased with the return of normal times.

There has at last been a Parliamentary debate on Egypt, but it proved to be a very mild affair, and the Government have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result. Their assailants, who were chiefly Sir Julian Goldsmid, Sir George Campbell, Dilke, Jenkins, and a few others of that stamp, fought to a certain extent in the dark, for diplomacy has not yet found it convenient to publish all the facts accompanying and following the deposition of the Khedive, and wanting these a critic scarcely knew how to attack any detail. So all that the Opposition could do was to find fault generally with intervention. Even here their hopeless divergence of view was shown. At the first Sir Julian Goldsmid was against intervention of any kind, and he, with some others, spoke rather favourably of the dethroned Khedive, while his seconder, Dilke, was well satisfied that Ismail Pasha had been sent about his business. The same with other points. One of the Liberal assailants of the Government blamed them for not going far enough. He would have had the English flag hoisted over all Egypt, and established a protectorate at the outset; but how France would have treated such a proceeding this intelligent gentleman did not condescend to explain. Between such antagonistic views the Government had no difficulty in holding their own, and in showing that they had done neither too much nor too little. Of course the bondholders came in for the usual share of kind comment, their audacity in expecting payment of their interest being most fiercely denounced by men who would certainly make a sufficient hullabaloo if either the Indian or the English Government did not pay promptly full interest on *their* debt. As a matter of fact the Egyptian bondholders cannot fail to profit by an improvement in Egyptian affairs which would result from the intervention of England and France, but Sir Stafford Northcote with strict truth denied that they were the cause of the intervention. The Governments stepped in to preserve Egypt from anarchy and impoverishment; and, he might have added, from becoming the prize of either of the two Powers. Their understanding is complete on this point, and no other Power has any objection to offer. But, while the Chancellor of the Exchequer was successful in vindicating the action of the Government, he stopped short of one disclosure which, from all I hear, he might have made. The two Governments, though quite in unison as to the necessity of the intervention, are at present not quite agreed as to its details. While the English Cabinet does not think primarily of the bondholders, the French Ministry does. At this moment the position is, I believe, this: the proposed Commission of Liquidation is understood to be entitled to deal with the finances of Egypt, taking up the investigation where the Commission of Enquiry left off. But M. Waddington is inclined to limit the scope of its duties. He would not allow it to go into the question of the funded debt at all, because he does not favour any reduction of interest which would fall mainly on French investors, who are the great holders of the Unified Debt. He would rather the Commission confined itself to the floating debt and the taxation. But Lord Salisbury, taking what I am certain is the sounder view, would have the Commission deal with the entire debt, floating and funded, leaving the members to recommend a temporary reduction of interest on the Unified Debt if they thought such a course was for the good of the country. Common sense suggests that if any good is to be done the financial state and prospects of Egypt must be treated as a whole, and Lord Salisbury's view will ultimately find acceptance, but meanwhile the negotiations delay action, which is of prime consequence, and it is the French, not the English Government, which especially champions the bondholders. There is another point unsettled—the extent and nature of the control. The new Khedive, Prince Tewfik, is inexperienced, and he has for the time surrounded himself with the same advisers who did so much mischief in the time of his father. It will be necessary to get quit of them and have such a control over the entire administration of the country as will prevent the return of these men to office or the recurrence of the evils already so much complained of. Now, all that has been as yet positively decided is that there are to be no European Ministers; beyond that it is still doubtful how the control is to be rendered effectual. I do not suppose that the two Governments will have any serious difficulty on either point, but, meanwhile, the unsettlement exists and has to be dealt with, although, of course, Sir Stafford Northcote could not say all that in the House of Commons.

BOMBAY.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra steamer Sunda, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 10 a. m.

The following programme of music will be played by the Band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening:—

Overture	Manschaft an Bord	Suppe.
Selection	Fausta	Donizetti.
Valse	Hochzeitslieder	Gung'l.
Quadrille	Rossini	Godfrey
Valse	Die Prager	Gung'l.
Galop	Dames	Parlow.

The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bandar this evening (weather permitting):—

March		
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Quadrille	Arabesken	Budik.
Selection	Princess of Trebizonde	Offenbach.
Waltz	Mon Reve	Waldteufel.
Galop	Akrobaten	Faust.

God Save the Queen.

The two murderers in the Pulsape case, near Panvel, will be hanged near the Poona City Jail on the 15th instant.

Bombay Native Dispensary.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobi Talav, was 2,793; the average daily attendance being 310. The prevailing diseases were intermittent fevers and diarrhœa.

Drowned.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Worli on view of the body of Rama Mahadeo, who was accidentally drowned in a well in that locality. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

Kidnapping.—On Wednesday last, a Hindu woman named Kesherbai, was convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of kidnapping a girl, named Pan, under the age of ten years. She was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday, at Siwri, on view of the body of a Hindu woman, named Kaoo, who died from the effects of injuries received by a quantity of earth having fallen upon her from an embankment. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Charge of Assault.—On Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. W. Webb took, at the J. J. Hospital, the depositions of Sumsher Boodajee, who is alleged to have been severely assaulted by Essab Yakoob and six other Mahomedans on the 28th ultimo. The assailants, who were identified by the deponent, were produced before the same magistrate, and the case was postponed for hearing till the 18th instant, pending the recovery of complainant. The prisoners were released on bail.

A Consent Decree.—At the High Court, yesterday, in the case of Jairam Hemraz and others vs. Veerjee Purshotum, Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little for the plaintiffs, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley for a decree to which the defendant, who appeared in person, consented. A decree was given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,330, each party to pay their own costs; the amount to be paid by instalments of Rs. 700 and Rs. 800 at certain dates.

Assaulting and Resisting the Police.—Gunput Seerput and four other lascars, belonging to the Malabar Hill and Breach Candy Batteries, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of assaulting and resisting a native police constable while in the execution of his duty. Three of the prisoners were fined Rs. 30 each, and the other two Rs. 10 each. The first prisoner was also further convicted by the same magistrate of assaulting a Hindu, and was fined a further sum of Rs. 10.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 25th August was Rs. 52,15,053; add silver received during the week, Rs. 7,27,893. The sum of Rs. 7,00,111 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 52,42,835. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 23,83,734 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 2nd Sept., was 486, being 14 more than in the previous week, 105 less than the total of the week ending 3rd Sept. 1878, and 38 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 267 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 36·95. There were 141 deaths from remittent fever, being 20 less than in the previous week and 18 less than in the same period last year. There were 23 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 17 in the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were last week 48, 39, and 24 respectively, as compared with 56, 48, and 50 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

An Application in Lunacy.—In the matter of Act 34 of 1858 and in the matter of Shapurjee Pestonjee Keravalla, Framjee Pestonjee Keravalla, and Merwanjee Pestonjee Keravalla, alleged lunatics, Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, on behalf of Sorabjee Pestonjee Keravalla, petitioner, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday for a day to be appointed for an enquiry to be held in chambers. His Lordship directed that orders should be drawn up in each of the above cases separately, and that an enquiry into the matter of the alleged lunatics be held in chambers before the sitting judge on the 2nd October next; the alleged lunatics to be examined by Dr. Murphy, Superintendent of the Colaba Asylum, who is to attend the enquiry.

A Suit by Executors.—In a suit brought by Hajee Tayeb Hajee Rahimtoola and others, executors of the late Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib, against Jamsetjee Merwanjee, Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday gave a consent decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 7,750 with interest, without prejudice to the right of the defendant, if any, to claim from or sue the plaintiff Dadabhoy Hormusjee for contribution in respect of the suit; plaintiffs to be at liberty forthwith to sell the shares of the Sassoon Press Company and the Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company, deposited with them; the defendant to execute transfers and to get credit for the proceeds of the sale, and then to pay one equal moiety of the balance within two months from date, and the remaining balance within four months. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the defendant.

The Branding Case at Ahmedabad.—We learn from Ahmedabad that the parents of the girl Nawabai, who was cruelly branded with hot iron on her legs and abdomen for certain annoyances given by her to her mother-in-law, and which we noticed last week, have instituted criminal proceedings against Cursetjee and his wife (the parents-in-law of the child). They were arrested on a warrant on Tuesday week, but were, however, released on bail. The prosecution is being conducted by the Government prosecutor at the instance of the complainants, and several witnesses have been examined by Mr. J. F. Fernandez, the Huzur Deputy Magistrate, and the case was adjourned until yesterday to admit of the Civil Surgeon of the station being examined as to the extent and causes of the injuries inflicted on the girl. Amongst the witnesses already examined are the girl herself, a Parsee woman, who had seen the brands soon after they were inflicted, and Mr. Goculdas, deputy accountant in the Collector's office, who was asked to intercede, on behalf of the two accused, and compromise the case on payment of five hundred rupees. We learn by telegram that Dhunbai and her servant Jamsetjee were yesterday committed to the Sessions by the Deputy Magistrate; the husband Cursetjee being acquitted.

More Dacoities in the Poona District.—On the 30th of August two dacoities were committed in the Purandhar Taluka—one at Valary, and the other at Shivre. It is said that about fifty dacoits were engaged in these dacoities, and that Rs. 3,000 of booty was taken from the two places.—*Deccan Herald.*

The Murder of a Woman at Poona.—Two men have been arrested as concerned in the murder of the woman, whose body was found in the river near Yerowda village; other two men have been arrested on suspicion.—*Id.*

Rewards.—The capture of Pandya Ramoshi, a dacoit, will be remembered by our readers. He was arrested by the police after a desperate resistance in a house at Bamboorda. Muktam, a trooper, who helped in his capture, has been granted a reward of Rs. 100 and the first class head constable has received a reward of Rs. 50.—*Id.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.

Service preparatory to the Lord's Supper. The Rev. G. Bowen will preach to-day (Friday) at 6 p. m.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Poona, Captain C. G. Perrins, will sail to-day for Southampton, with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mrs Hornsley	Mr B Shapurjee
Miss Spankie	Mrs Coomber, infant, and nurse
Miss E M Roberts	Mr G T Spankie
Lieut C A Clare-Deane	Captain J G A Bushman
Miss Costello	Mr and Mrs Jones Graham
Captain Mackay	Mr Graham (junior)
Mr J Buck	Captain J H Yerbury.
Mr F B Cama	

For Brindisi.

Major A Fitz-Hugh	Captain H M Roddam.
Mr F S Copleston	

For Venice.

Mr C H Wood	Mr A Parazzoli
The Hon'ble H G Gough	Mr and Mrs T [illegible] and infant.
Mr Henry de Hoed	

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sores, Wounds, and Ulcers.—Every variety of sore, ulcer, eruption, boil, or carbuncle, is safely stopped in its destructive course by the timely application of this healing Ointment. It arrests unhealthy action, and substitutes healthy action, thus curing [illegible]

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WHOLESALE SLAUHTER OF POOR PEOPLE IN KASHMERE.

LAHORE, SEPT. 4.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* reports a great crime which is said to have been committed by the Chief Inspector of Police at Kashmere in January last. A number of poor people residing in Srinagar were seized and put in a boat on the Woollah lake. The boat was scuttled, and all, except one, were drowned. The victims were chiefly women and children. The only witness, who was placed in the compound of a resident for safety, has recently died. The Kashmere prison authorities at first denied the correctness of the rumour, but the police books prove that numbers of poor were sent out of Srinagar by the orders of the Chief Inspector of Police. Certain women state that their relatives, who were taken away in boats, have never been heard of since. The motives for committing the crime are not apparent, but the official who is supposed to have ordered the people to be placed in the boat, had charge of the poor-houses and command of the money and rice grain.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

In to-day's Viceregal Legislative Council the report of the Select Committee on Mr. Thornton's Bill for the regulation and control of hackney carriages was taken into consideration, and the Bill was subsequently passed into law.

Mr. Stokes introduced a Merchant Shipping Bill, which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Thompson presented the Select Committee's report on the Bill to appoint Commissioners for the port of Rangoon.

The presentation of the Select Committee's report on the Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea was postponed, and the Council was adjourned for a week.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5 5-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77⅞
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	117½
Bar Silver	51⅝
Oriental Bank shares	£18-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank share	£19-10

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	55 79	63 90	67 2
3 Wednesday	0 0	......	......
4 Thursday	......	0 12	0 14
Total	55 79	64 2	67 16
Fall up to 4th Sep. 1878	88 77	96 45	94 7
Do. to 4th Sep. 1877	58 10	48 9	56 12

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—SEPT. 4.

MANGALORE (3rd.)—Weather rainy; wind S. W. N.W. Fall of rain 34 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-40 p. m.—Weather fair; wind E.; thermometer 85; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. W. variable; thermometer 80.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 3rd September 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·731
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	74·4
Relative humidity of Air	·825
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·4
General Direction of Wind	W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours (From midnight to midnight.)	412
Fall of Rain (From midnight to midnight.)	0·00
Total fall during the month	0·40
" year	55·79

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, SEPT. 4, 9 A. M.

Mail Steamer Lombardy from Aden arrived.

WE wish to correct one or two inaccuracies contained in our report of the judgment delivered by the Chief Justice in the case of Doolsang Bhowsang and others against the Government of Bombay, published in our yesterday's issue. The judgment itself is somewhat lengthy and is now being printed. In our summary of it we said that the Judges thought the action of the Government of Bombay in cancelling the sanads and in summarily resuming possession of the lands in dispute was "arbitrary and unjust." We are advised that these words were not made use of by their Lordships, either in reference to the Government or to any person concerned in the case. A fuller report of the decision, which is an important one, will be given later on.

WE learn from our Calcutta correspondent that, at a largely attended meeting held yesterday in the Town Hall, under the auspices of the Indian Association, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. John Bright for the part which he took in the recent meeting in Willis's rooms, London. The meeting also condemned the nomination of the Civil Service and advocated the advisability of the establishment of a permanent deputation in England.

MADRAS is in trouble on account of the river Cooum declining to keep full of water. A local paper states that "the bar at the mouth of the Adyar river has, by accident or design, been opened, and that the fine sheet of water that has been kept up for many months in the Adyar and Cooum rivers is running away to sea. The water in the Cooum has already fallen about two feet, and at the rate at which it is now running off by the Junction Canal, the bed of the river will be uncovered in a few days leaving all its hideous slime and filth exposed, and all its noxious vapours free, to pollute the neighbourhood, and to sicken the unfortunate inhabitants who reside on the banks. We had been in hopes that His Grace the Duke's practical engineering had overcome the difficulty of keeping water in the Cooum, and that he had succeeded where so many of the 'scientific' and 'unscientific' had hitherto so completely failed. We sympathise with His Grace in the disappointment he must feel at the apparent failure of his scheme, which at first promised so well and with which His Grace was no doubt well satisfied. We sympathise also with Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the Canal Engineer who has doubtless done all that man could do to make the scheme a success, and we hope it was by no interference with his plans that the work has now failed."

THE Chief Engineer of the Madras Canal and Irrigation Company reports that the expectation, based upon the experience of the North-western Canals, that irrigation would not fall off *much* after its value had once been felt during the famine, has proved delusive. In 1875-76 (before the famine) 13,928·45 acres were irrigated; in 1876-77 (the year of failure of rain 24,545·08 acres; in 1877-78 (a year of famine and late rain) 27,922·17 acres; and in 1878-79 (a year of excessive rain) 14,731·49 acres.

THE expenditure on the Madras harbour works up to the end of July was Rs. 29,61,157.

A TELEGRAM reporting on the state of the crops in the Berars, from the Commissioner H. A. D., dated Amraoti, 4th instant says:—"Cotton crops have suffered somewhat from excessive rain, but a break, of which there appears a prospect, will restore them."

HAVING finished his work on the Law Commission at Simla, Sir C. Turner is expected to resume his duties as Chief Justice at Madras some time this month. Mr. Justice Kindersley, who has been on leave to England, is also expected to return in November.

THE Senate of the Calcutta University, at their meeting on Saturday last, elected Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari Tagore, Law Professor for next year. They seem to have altogether ignored the recommendation of the Syndicate, that Mr. Agnew should be chosen, says the *Englishman*, for the names of both the above gentlemen, together with that of Babu Upendra Nauth Mittra, were submitted as candidates.

THE Government of Madras has recommended for the sanction of the Government of India the grant of an honorarium of Rs. 2,000 to Mr. L. Garthwaite for compiling the first English reader for use in the Madras schools.

A SERAI is being built at Karateega to the infinite aggravation of the Mangals, who declared they would raze it to the ground. Lest they should do as they threatened, a guard of twenty-five Goorkhas had to be sent to protect the building. The Mangals have not yet, however, accepted the chance of snapping up the party.

THE officers of the Herat regiments recently called to Kabul made it a point to demand their pay from the Amir, and to relieve their feelings they protested against peace with Kafirs and informed Yakub Khan that whoever made peace with such people must be a Kafir himself.

CAMELS are dying fast in Kurram. Of 196 sent the other day to assist the 67th Foot 46 died after two days' work. Of 60 left at Alikheyl, 25 died in less than a fortnight; and the condition of the rest is such, that it has been suggested that they should be taken to a place where there is plenty of wood, and there be shot, and the bodies burned.

THIS year the Dera Gazi horse fair does not appear to have been a success, as only a few more than three hundred animals were sent to the fair. Neither was the report on the animals shown favourable, there being but few really good ones in any of the classes. One remark of Mr. Meyrick, the Assistant Superintendent of horse-breeding operations, is deserving the attention of all native breeders, and should be specially brought to their attention. He says:—The action of many animals in all the classes, including that of geldings, was more or less injured by the custom of confining the legs with ropes. Numbers have their fore fetlocks tied closely together in order to prevent them pawing, and acquire a habit of standing with their feet much under the chest in consequence of the difficulty they experience when so tied in reaching their food from the ground. I pointed out to many of the zamindars the bad effects of this custom upon the action of their horses, and Mr. Fryer also spoke about it when the prizes were being distributed.

THE following is the divisional order for the departure of the troops from Kandahar:—

On Friday, the 22nd August, the 1st Punjab Cavalry will march for Chaman and Pishin, destination to be hereafter notified.

No. 10 Company Sappers and Miners will, on the same day, march for Chaman.

An ordnance convoy, consisting of 100 camel loads and 500 mule loads will be also despatched to Chaman. The 25th P. N. I. will furnish a guard of one non-commissioned officer and 20 bayonets for the above, and return to Kandahar on Saturday, 30th August.

The Kokeran garrison will march to Kandahar and on Monday, 1st September, the following troops leave for Pishin:—Cavalry brigade head-quarters; G-4 Royal Artillery; 2nd Punjab Cavalry; head-quarters, and 4 Companies 2nd Baluch Regiment.

On Thursday, 4th September, 2nd Infantry brigade; head-quarters, 6-11 Royal Artillery; head-quarters, and 4 companies 59th Regiment, and wing 3rd Goorkhas.

On Monday 8th, Frontier Force head-quarters, 1st infantry brigade head-quarters, 11-11 Royal Artillery, 2-60th Rifles, 15th Sikhs, and 6 companies 25th Punjab Native Infantry, and 19th Bengal Lancers.

INFORMATION regarding the progress made by the Hungarian traveller, Count Szechenyr, who is endeavouring to reach Thibet through China, has been received by the Geographic Society of Berlin. Already the Count has performed a journey of some magnitude, crossing mountain passes 9,000 feet above the sea, with a temperature of 13° below zero. He notices in his report the desolation caused by the famine in the provinces of Shensi, Shansi, and Honan. In Kansu, the traces of the great Mahometan rebellion are still visible, "and it is scarcely yet repressed."

A QUESTION of mistaken identity has led the *Standard* into a serious difficulty, and caused much annoyance to a wealthy nobleman and his family. A London coal merchant the other day obtained a judgment at the Brompton county court against a person who was described in the papers as Lord Lisle for £2-8, the price of two tons of coals supplied to his lordship. The defendant took no notice of the proceedings, and pleaded his privilege as a peer to immunity to arrest. The judge expressed his astonishment at the defendant's conduct, but on the strength of a decision of Lord Denman felt bound to admit the validity of the plea. Subsequently in the House of Commons Mr. Blake put a question to the Attorney-General on the subject, but Sir John Holker said he could do nothing in the matter, though he regretted the course taken by the peer, and hinted that his creditors might retaliate by refusing to supply him with coals, and leaving him to warm himself with the mantle of dignity behind which he had shielded himself. The *Standard* on the following day had a very severe article on the conduct of the defendant, whom it assumed to be Lord de l'Isle and Dudley, setting out in full all his titles and dignities, and charging him with bringing the privileges of his order into contempt and ridicule. But it turns out that Lord de l'Isle and Dudley never had any dealings with the coal merchant in question, was never sued at a county court, and never left his coal bills unpaid. He is at present ill in bed, and knew nothing of the affair until the article appeared in the *Standard*. Denials of the behaviour imputed to him were made on his behalf by friends in both Houses of Parliament, and his solicitors have been instructed to take proceedings for libel against the *Standard*.

THAT "palladium of our liberties," trial by jury, has had a rude shock given to it by the proceedings of a Derby jury in a recent murder trial. The prisoner Gerald Mainwaring, was a young man of six-and-twenty, the son of a Somersetshire magistrate—a gentleman by birth and education—who had established himself as a farmer in the United States, and had gone home on a visit. He had been spending part of his holiday in a wild debauch with some of the lowest men and women in Derby, and was arrested for driving with one of these women in a reckless manner on the public highway. He had been drinking heavily, but was at first perfectly quiet when taken into custody, and even offered to drive the policeman to the police-station. The woman, however, became violent; it became necessary to use force towards her, and when she appealed to Mainwaring for help, he drew a revolver, shot one policeman dead and severely wounded another. At the trial his counsel tried hard to reduce the case to manslaughter, on the ground that the act was unpremeditated, and that Mainwaring was at the time hardly in a state of mind to be held responsible for his actions. The jury found him guilty of murder and he was sentenced to death; but a day or two afterwards a paragraph appeared in a local paper stating that the jury were divided in opinion, and "tossed up" for their verdict—"Head, murder, Tail manslaughter," and that the head turning up the verdict of murder was returned. The story appeared so preposterous that no one believed it, and when a question was put to Mr. Cross on the subject in the House of Commons, he naturally enough said he could not imagine such a thing occurring in England, and said that he hoped to receive an official contradiction of the story. Latterly, however, he had to inform the House that the statement, although inexact, was substantially true. The foreman of the jury had written to him desiring the "untrue reports" which had been in circulation to be contradicted. The jury were equally divided in opinion six for murder and six for manslaughter, and they balloted for a chairman on the understanding that he was to have a casting vote, and decide the verdict. The foreman seemed to think that there was a vast difference between this method of settling the question and the reported tossing up, but Mr. Cross said he failed to see the distinction, and the result is that Mainwaring's sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life. There had been, before these disclosures about the mode in which the verdict was obtained were made public, a good deal of discussion about the case—some pleading for mercy on the ground that the murderer was scarcely responsible for his actions when he fired on the policeman, and others objecting to the doctrine that a man is at liberty to murder another with impunity, if he only takes the preliminary precaution of getting drunk before he assails his victim. After the statement of the foremen of the jury, however, there was no further difference of opinion about the matter; but the story is certainly one which may fairly raise the doubt whether, after all, the British constitution does achieve its highest triumph when it gets twelve men into a jury-box.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations to be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday next:—

I. The telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, dated the 28th August 1879 stating that His Excellency the Viceroy assented to the Bombay Port Trust Bill (No. 2 of 1879) on the 27th idem, will be presented to the Council.

II. The Honourable Mr. Ashburner will move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the settlement of villages held by Khots.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandez & Co., and Hajee Moledina Joosub, Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; D. Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell and Shrieffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer and Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Son, Ahmednagar and dealers in towns.—[ADVT.]

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon to resume the discussion on the question of the advisability of appointing a committee of inquiry into the system of assessment. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik (Chairman of the Municipal Corporation) presided.

Mr. P. M. Mehta found it difficult to come to a definite conclusion on the point at issue. He thought there was a great deal to be said on both sides. He could not say that such a grave case as would alone justify interference with the Municipal Commissioner in the management of the subordinate departments of the Municipality had been made out; but, on the other hand, the Commissioner and the Assessor having asked for a committee and for extra staff, it seemed as if they themselves admitted there was something wrong. It seemed to him that the difficulty might be met by appointing a committee for the purpose of considering the causes of the falling off of the assessment during the last five or six years. He would move that as an amendment, retaining the gentlemen nominated by Mr. Jugmohundass as members of the committee.

Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dadysett seconded the amendment.

Mr. Dinanath Khote asked to be allowed to move, as an amendment, "That instead of a committee being appointed, the whole of the papers now before the Corporation, connected with the subject of under-assessment or over-assessment, be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for such action as he may think proper to take."

The Chairman ruled that this was not an amendment, but a substantive motion, which, no notice having been given of it, he could not allow to be put.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee submitted that Mr. Pherozshah Mehta's amendment was equally inadmissible, because it referred only to the falling off in the assessment, which was a matter quite foreign to the original motion to inquire into the present system of assessment, how and under what rules it was carried out, and whether to the advantage or disadvantage of the Municipality.

The Chairman said Mr. Pherozshah's amendment was admissible as being a modification of the original motion.

The Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee and Mr. Shantaram Narayen submitted that Mr. Dinanath Khote's proposed amendment was admissible, because it sought to negative the proposition for the appointment of a committee and to substitute an alternative course.

The Chairman said there were no papers now before the Corporation, and Mr. Dinanath's proposition being a negative, could not be admitted as an amendment. However, he would put the question to the vote of the Corporation.

Mr. P. M. Mehta thought it would be a bad precedent for the Chairman, who was the proper authority on such points, to refer disputed rulings to the decision of the Corporation.

The Chairman said his decision was that Mr. Dinanath Khote's proposition could not be put.

Dr. Blaney supported the original motion, and contended that a *prima facie* case had been made out for the appointment of a committee of inquiry. Not one of the gentlemen who had opposed Mr. Jugmohundass's proposition had denied the irregularities which had been observed in the assessments on the cases which had been submitted to the Corporation. He contended that the appointment of a committee would not be an interference with the Municipal Commissioner; if it were, he would not support it, because he had the greatest confidence in Mr. Grant and knew he had done his best to improve the financial position of the Municipality from the day he took charge of it. (Hear, hear.) The Commissioner was legally the responsible head of the Assessment Department, but practically it was impossible for him, with his numerous other duties, to attend to it. (Hear, hear.) He wished to see the citizens of Bombay taxed equally and fairly, and not have people who lived in their own houses approximately assessed, while those who rented houses were assessed to the full value. He believed such an inquiry as was proposed would result in a system of assessment being adopted which would commend itself for its justice and fairness and would excite public confidence. He could not understand the Municipal Commissioner and the Assessor opposing an inquiry with this object, as the result would be to save them a great deal of worry and bother with which they were now troubled. In conclusion, Dr. Blaney said there was a public demand for a new system of assessment. If the proposition met with an adverse vote to-day, it must come up again to-morrow. The appointment of a committee would commit the Corporation to nothing. When the committee's report was submitted, it would be open to the Corporation to reject it in part or in whole. To reject the inquiry at the present stage, he thought would be very injudicious.

Mr. Goculdass Jugmohundass, in reply, disclaimed any desire to shelve the Municipal Commissioner or interfere with his duties in any way; but he believed there was room for great improvement in the assessment system, as was shown by the heavy falling off in the receipts from rates on house property. He had asked for nothing more than the Commissioner and the Assessor had themselves demanded. During his inquiries and observations of the records in the Assessment Department, he had found irregularities from one end to the other, such as would do discredit to any office. The so-called inspectors' register or report books, in which are entered the result of their inspections, were in most cases written in pencil and hardly authenticated by the inspectors with their signatures or initials. In several cases of under-assessments, the house-owners' returns were not to be found in the department though the Act peremptorily required them to be furnished. In several cases the properties were under-assessed after the inspectors had reported higher rents, and their reports were confirmed on inquiry. All these irregularities must be inquired into, and the only satisfactory way of doing so was by the appointment of a committee such as he proposed.

The Commissioner—May I ask Mr. Goculdass one or two questions? You have been assisted by persons who were formerly in the department?

Mr. Goculdass—No.

The Commissioner—You have also been assisted by a native gentleman who was formerly in partnership, or mixed up in business with Mr. Hutchinson?

Mr. Goculdass—No, never.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee remarked that these questions were irregular.

The Commissioner said the object of Mr. Goculdass Jugmohundass's motion was stated to be to secure an inquiry into the system of assessment and put it right; but really it was a personal attack on Mr. Hutchinson and his department. He (Mr. Grant) had had ample opportunity of going into the matter, and he was satisfied this was really at the bottom of it, and he wished to point out that if the same procedure was to be followed in the case of other departments, it would really come to this, that the Commissioner would have no power at all, nor would the heads of departments. Subordinates, instead of looking to the heads of departments, or to the Commissioner, would look to some one member of the Corporation, or to a number of members of the Corporation, in fact there was no saying where they would look. Section 42 of the Act stated very clearly that "the entire responsibility for the purposes of this Act shall be vested in one Commissioner." [Hear, hear.] He did not think it possible that any language could be clearer than that, but Mr. Goculdass had expressed surprise that he should have the audacity—he did not use that word exactly, but expressed surprise that he (the Commissioner) should venture to suggest anything to the Corporation that he (Mr. Goculdass) did not suggest. That Mr. Grant thought was "coming it rather strong." [Laughter, and hear, hear.] Mr. Goculdass's proper course would have been to go to him and state that he had reason to believe there were a great many cases of under or over-assessment. Had Mr. Goculdass done so he should have said no doubt it was correct, would have thanked Mr. Goculdass for any information he could give, and would have worked with him, and the Assessor also would have worked with him, to try and remedy any bad cases which he might be able to point out. Had Mr. Goculdass adopted that course in the first instance some good might have come of it, but now he was satisfied some harm had been caused by Mr. Goculdass's proceeding, and unless the agitation was put a stop to there would be a great deal more harm done. He did not propose to go into individual cases now, but he had gone thoroughly into the cases which Mr. Goculdass had brought, and he was satisfied that they were nothing like glaring cases of wrong assessment, and that if they were taken before a magistrate they would be shown to really amount to nothing. He was quite satisfied of this. When Mr. Hutchinson made his inquiry as to those cases, he had not an opportunity of hearing the owners of the properties, but the owners had since been to him (Mr. Grant), some alone and some with their solicitors, and he was quite satisfied that if ever the cases came before a court of law they would be decided in favour of the owners. It was most important in these matters to hear what the owners of the properties had to say. A magistrate, in deciding cases of disputed assessment did not look to what the Assessor, or the Municipal Commissioner, or the Corporation had to say, but said "the owner says he gets so much; it is for you to prove that he gets more." The Act laid down a rule for the Assessor, that he was to take what would be a reasonable rate at which the house would let, and counsel, when they had been consulted on questions of this kind, had stated distinctly that a reasonable rate was the rate the owner actually received. If the cases which Mr. Goculdass had brought forward were taken on that basis, he was quite satisfied they were not glaring cases. The committee proposed, if appointed, could not undertake the work of assessing all the properties in Bombay. He took it from what Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee had said that the committee was intended to go into the assessments; but as the committee's action would be illegal, and they might be turned out of every house they went into the Commissioner was to be associated with them to legalise their proceedings. That was to say, the Commissioner was to be a dummy in this respect (laughter), allowing them to arrange the assessments as they choose and bring the assessment book to him to sign, when they would be fixed.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said that was far from his intention. What he had said was that the Commissioner would be an *ex-officio* member of the committee, and if there was any legal hitch or difficulty in regard to getting any return or any proper information, his presence and co-operation would enable the committee to get rid of all objections.

Mr. Grant continued.—It came to this, if the committee were to examine into 22,000 properties and they were to be assessed by the Commissioner, the Commissioner would have no time to give to anything else, and then he would not be able to do the work half properly. (Hear, hear.) He thought it would be impossible for the committee to carry out the assessing duties proposed for them. As to the course adopted by Mr. Goculdass, the Commissioner thought it could appear that he had been actuated by personal motives. He (Mr. Grant most strongly objected now to a committee of any kind until the revision of assessment had taken place. Mr. Goculdass had employed certainly two persons who were formerly employed as subordinates in the Assessor's department and were dismissed, and had obtained information from them. He had also received a great deal of assistance from a native gentleman who was on bad terms with Mr. Hutchinson. He had ascertained these facts incidentally, without any inquiry. And Mr. Goculdass had also been tampering with the inspectors of the Assessor's department.

The Chairman—I think when the Commissioner charges a member of this Corporation with "tampering" with subordinate officers of the Municipality he is going beyond the proper limit.

Mr. Grant—It is a fact.

Mr. Goculdass Jugmohundass—It is not a fact. I deny it.

The Chairman—I think the Commissioner ought not to go so far as to accuse a member of this Corporation of an act cognizable by a criminal court.

Mr. Grant—I am informed by one of my inspectors that Mr. Goculdass has arranged a private meeting with him at his house. The man is in the office now and can be called if necessary.

Dr. Blaney—A case for a magistrate.

Mr. Grant—Then, I say if Mr. Goculdass is to be prime mover in a committee in which he is to bring forward cases of this kind, it must do more harm than good.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—He will be one of twelve.

Mr. Grant—And nine will stay away probably every day.

Mr. Nowrojee—Not likely.

Mr. Bomonjee P. Master—Quite likely.

Mr. Grant said if the Corporation did not wish to hear any more on that point he could say nothing further, though he could say a great deal. The returns were now coming in for the revised assessment, and as compared to last year they were rather startling. Last year there was a falling off of Rs. 49,000 on the whole assessments; but this year up to the 28th August, on only 197 returns which were all that had been sent back to the Assessor, there was a falling off of Rs. 78,980. That was to say, on only one-hundredth part of the whole returns there was a falling off of more than three-quarters of a lakh, whereas last year the falling off was only half a lakh altogether. This was a serious thing, so serious that when the Chairman of the Town Council on the previous day asked him if money could be spared for a new main in connection with the Bhandarwada Service Reservoir scheme, he had been obliged to reply that it would be out of the question. He believed the falling off in the amounts of the returns would go on until the committee project was quashed entirely. If he were to mention the names of those who had submitted the returns already sent in, and on which there had been such a large falling off, the Corporation would see that they were gentlemen whose returns they could not very well doubt. At the same time, of course, the Assessor and his department would not accept those returns as infallible, but would do their best to recover their money. If the falling off was to go on it would be very serious, and he should not wonder if they had to increase the taxation. What he had proposed before Mr. Goculdass brought his motion forward, and what he would still propose, because he thought it was the only way to set the matter at rest, was to arrange that as the general revision was coming on it would be advisable to have the assessment done for once on such a firm basis that it would last for years. To that end, he asked the Corporation to sanction an extra grant of about Rs. 9,000, in addition to the Rs. 5,000 usually granted for extra expenses and extra hands at the time of the revision. But the Town Council thought it would be better to stick to the usual thing and allow only Rs. 5,000. He again brought his proposal before the Town Council when the present motion was introduced in the Corporation by Mr. Goculdass, and the Town Council then deferred its consideration until after the question had been decided by the Corporation. He thought it must be allowed that he had the interests of the Municipality at heart as much as any member of the Corporation (hear, hear,); and he really did recommend that as the proper course to adopt. After the revision had been carried out, he would be able to say to the Corporation "Now we have done our best; we cannot do more. This is what the assessment ought to be in our opinion." Then, if you are not satisfied, appoint a committee, to ascertain what the cause of the depreciation is. But he strongly urged upon the Corporation not to talk about appointing committees now. The agitation on this point must have done an immense deal of harm, and it would do more. They could not blame the Assessor now for the falling off in the returns. Mr. Hutchinson simply sent out blank returns and they came back filled in by the parties. So they could not blaim him, and it only proved what the Corporation and everybody else had said, that there was a great depreciation of property. He thought the cause of the excessive falling off was that the public mind was unsettled. They knew a committee was being talked of to do something—they did not know what—and they were anxious to have their assessments kept low. Again, on the point of the bad influence of this agitation, he might mention that he had received two letters from people complaining that men were going about personating municipal inspectors and threatening them, and getting bribes from them. He said if the committee was appointed as proposed by Mr. Goculdass, instead of two such cases they would have hundreds. It would also throw a great deal of trouble on the Assessor's department. As it was there had been a great deal of delay. All the cases in which the returns were far below what they had been would have to be inquired into, the number of appeals would be very much increased, and the Assessor had informed him that he would not be able to get his bills out for collection before March, whereas they ought to be out in January. He hoped that the question would be closed at once in such a manner that any public alarm which had arisen in consequence of it might be stopped. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Nowrojee Fardoonjee's statement about the cost of the Assessor's department was misleading, that in 1865 the cost was Rs. 14,000, and last year it was Rs. 50,000. Mr. Nowrojee forgot to mention what duties were performed by the Assessor's department in 1865, and the additional work performed now. So late as 1867, the work of the Assessor's department consisted only of assessing the house rate and preparing the assessment books, which occupied about four months in the year. At that time the office establishment consisted of one clerk on Rs 25 a month, which showed what the office work was; the duties could not have been very heavy then. They were heavy enough now, as the Corporation knew. Mr. Hope, who he need not say reduced salaries as much as he possibly could, found it necessary to allow the Assessor 39 clerks and an establishment costing Rs. 50,650 exclusive of inspectors; and nobody would blame Mr. Hope for being extravagant, he supposed. In his revised budget for 1872, Mr. Hope stated that the department would not bear any further reduction. Now, the cost of the establishment, exclusive of inspectors, only came to Rs 43,622. A good deal had been said about what he (the Commissioner) and the Assessor had pointed out in their reports, but he wished it to be understood that he did not consider the assessments were badly made. There were mistakes, no doubt,—there must be mistakes; and there might be fraud—there was fraud in every department—but he said the work was as well done as possible, and better done than it would be by any committee in the world. (Hear, hear.) What Mr. Hutchinson had insisted on year after year was that if anything was wrong they could not expect it to be otherwise, when they had inspectors, upon whose reports he must rely, paid at the rate his men were. Formerly, the inspectors were paid wages varying from Rs. 220 to Rs. 96 a month; now the highest was Rs. 60, and the lowest Rs. 35. The inspectors in other departments, on whom the making of money did not so much depend, received three, four, five, and six times as much, and he thought if they were to avoid this discussion every year about assessment, it would be better to put the department on a proper footing. But the first thing was to have this next revision made as it ought to be; and he believed if that was done, it would give satisfaction to the Corporation.

Mr. P. M. Mehta asked to be allowed to withdraw his amendment. He did not do so on account of the personal motives imputed to Mr. Goculdass Jugmohundass, which imputations he thought the Commissioner would have done well to avoid altogether; but in the face of the fact that they were on the eve of a general revision, as the Commissioner had pointed out, and of the agitation which the question seemed to have excited, perhaps it would be as well that a committee should not be appointed at present. He thought a committee of the sort he had proposed was desirable at some time or other, but not under present circumstances.

The Chairman was in favour of Mr. Pherozsha's amendment, and refused to allow it to be withdrawn. He did not think any harm would be done by inquiry, but on the contrary, some good might result from the work and deliberations of a consultative committee such as Mr. Pherozshah had proposed.

Mr. Goculdass Jugmohundass wished to offer a personal explanation in reply to the remarks of the Commissioner.

The Chairman—I don't think the Corporation is going to sit in judgment either on the Municipal Commissioner or on Mr. Goculdass. That is my own feeling. (Hear, hear.)

On Mr. P. M. Mehta's amendment being put, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, and Mr. Bomonjee P. Master declined to serve on the committee. There names were accordingly struck out of the list. No one voted for the amendment.

The original resolution, proposed by Mr. Goculdass Jugmohundass was then put as follows:—"That it is desirable that a committee, composed of the following gentlemen, be appointed to enquire into the present system of assessment of properties in this city liable to municipal taxes, viz:—Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Dr. Blaney, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Gosling, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. J. Bapty, the Hon. Morarjee Goculdass, C. I. E., Mr. Bomonjee P. Master, Mr. Janardhun Gopal, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. M. N. Banajee, Mr. Homejee C. Dady, and Mr. Goculdass Jugmohundass."

Fourteen voted for the resolution and twenty-six against it. It was accordingly declared lost. The Corporation then adjourned.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. Judge WARDEN.)

ARDESIR BOMONJEE BRANEE *vs.* SHAPOORJEE DHUNJEEBHOY

IN the above suit the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 30, alleged to have been paid by him to the defendant on the 27th April last, on the latter promising to get him employed as a fitter in the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshop. It appeared from the statement made by the plaintiff's pleader that the plaintiff, being desirous of getting a good situation as a fitter, was introduced by a mutual friend to the defendant, who is the head fitter in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.'s workshop; and that the defendant undertook to get the plaintiff a good berth on his paying him Rs. 30. It was further alleged that that sum was accordingly paid to the defendant, but that he did not fulfil the promise made by him, and hence the suit. The defendant's pleader contended that such a suit could not be maintained, as the contract was against the law. The plaintiff's pleader left the case in the hands of the court, remarking that the defendant, instead of taking shelter under a technical plea, ought to have courted the fullest enquiry, and not have shut out all evidence on the point. The learned Judge, finding that the action was not maintainable, non-suited the plaintiff.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS SUIT DISMISSED.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY *vs.* SYED EMAMOODIN REFAI AND OTHERS.

AT the Small Causes Court, on Wednesday last, Mr. Spencer, acting Chief Judge, delivered the following judgment in the case:—

This is a summons issued under section 91 of Act IX. of 1850, by which the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, in whom is now vested the land of the Victoria Gardens, seek to recover from the defendants possession of a plot of ground containing 1,304—53 square yards, situated at the north-east corner of the gardens. The particulars of the plaintiffs' claim are stated as follows:—"The plaintiffs claim to be put in possession of certain ground and premises situate at and forming part of the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, which said ground and premises contain 1,304—53 square yards or thereabouts, and a portion of which said premises was formerly for some time in the occupation of one Mujavar Gureebshaw, at a monthly rental of one anna, and the whole of which said premises was, after the death of the said Mujavar Gureebshaw, which took place in May, 1878, allowed to be in the occupation of the defendants or some of them without payment." The plot of ground in question is now enclosed and divided from the rest of the gardens on three sides by a wall, which was erected in the year 1875, and on the fourth by a masonry water channel, two or three feet in height, leading from a well. Within this enclosure there are [a] one, if not two, ancient Mahomedan tombs; [b] a cadjan hut in which for many years there lived a fakir named Gureebshaw, who acted as the mujavar or custodian of the tombs and durga, or place of worship, attached to them, and which since his death in May, 1878, has been occupied by the third defendant who succeeded him as mujavar; [c] a mosque; and [d] a masonry reservoir. The Municipality in this action seek the aid of this court to eject the defendants from the whole of these buildings and premises. It is admitted that the value of the buildings within the enclosure, irrespective of the right of occupancy or ownership of the land itself, considerably exceeds the pecuniary jurisdiction of this court. It is also admitted by counsel for the Municipality, and, indeed, is stated in the summons, that the relation of landlord and tenant, if it existed at all, between the predecessors in the title, or occupancy of the Municipality and the deceased fakir Gureebshaw, through whom the defendants derive their title, existed only with respect to the ground covered by his shed for which, it is stated, he paid the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, the predecessors of the Municipality in occupation [not in title] of the gardens, one anna per month as rent from January, 1864, to February, 1873. The right of the Municipality to eject the defendants from the mosque, reservoir, and residue of the ground within the enclosure does not rest on tenancy, but on other grounds which it will be more convenient to state when I came to consider the evidence which has been given. Among other defences it is urged that the defendants, or some of them, are the absolute owners of the land and buildings, that they are in possession of, and have a good title to, the same, and that this court has no jurisdiction to try that question of title, the value of the property exceeding Rs. 1,000. A preliminary point, therefore, arises whether this court has jurisdiction to entertain this action. Before I examine the evidence in the case, I will state briefly what I conceive to be the powers conferred on the court by section 91 of Act IX. of 1850, and the sections which immediately follow it. This section of the Act is mainly taken from section 122 of 9 and 10 Vic., ch. 95. It has been held that the jurisdiction conferred on the County Courts in England by section 122 is not available except where there is the ordinary relation of landlord and tenant; and therefore a mortgage cannot recover possession from a person who had entered into the occupation subsequently to the mortgage, and who has not become tenant to the mortgagee (Jones *vs.* Owen, 18 L. J., Q. B., 8;) nor can a person who is the legal owner of the premises and who claims to be the landlord, where the occupier is in possession under an agreement for purchase, the agreement between the parties not being the ordinary relation of landlord and tenant (Banks *vs.* Rebbeck, 20 L. J., Q. B 476). If the language of section 91 of Act IX. of 1850 did not differ from that of section 122 of the County Court Act, on the authority of the cases I have cited and of many others to which I might refer, it could not be maintained that this court had power to entertain the present action, inasmuch as it is admitted that the relation of landlord and tenant can be asserted in reference to only a very small portion of the ground sought to be recovered, *i.e.*, the area occupied by the hut, which is said to be fifteen feet square or twenty-five square yards. It has, however, been held that the language of section 91 of Act IX. of 1850 goes beyond that of the County Court Act, and confers upon this court a more extensive jurisdiction than is possessed by those courts. It will therefore be necessary to consider how far the jurisdiction has been enlarged. Section 91 is as follows:—"When any person shall hold or occupy any house, land, or tenement, of which the value or the rent payable in respect thereof does not exceed the rate of Rs. 500 by the year, without leave of the owner, or under a lease or agreement which is ended, or is duly determined by a legal notice to quit; and such tenant ..... shall neglect or refuse to quit and deliver up possession of the premises ..... the owner or his agent may take out a summons from the court, directed to such tenant or occupier, to show by what little he claims to hold or occupy the premises." In Hemy Money Dossee *vs.* Gopall Chunder Mookerjee (2 Taylor and Bell, 57,) Peel, C. J., observes with reference to section 91 that the corresponding section of the English Act "extends to landlords and tenants only: to persons who have stood to each other in that peculiar relation. This Act goes further, it was the word 'occupier' as distinct from 'tenant' and 'occupy' as distinct from 'hold.'" But the context shows plainly that 'occupier' is used in a sense in which it is frequently employed to denote mere actual possessions of land which are permissive, or have been so, and yet where there is no holding or tenure by any hand, or no relation of a tenant to a landlord, or ever was; it includes adverse holdings on a once permitted occupation, as where a house has been lent, or a servant or clerk has in part occupied, but only as incidental to his service and not with a view to tenantry." This dictum was extra-judicial, but it has been approved and adopted by the High Court of Bombay in the case of Dadabhoy Hussunjee *vs.* Kuverbai (Bombay High Court Reports, vol. X., 356,) where it was held that the words "without leave of the owner" in section 91 comprise a case where the original possession was with leave of the owner, but which leave was afterwards withdrawn. In the case to which I have just referred, there is a dictum by Westropp, C. J., that the section would apply not only to a case where the original entry was with the permission of the owner, but also to a case of an original entry *without* leave. From the authorities I have cited, it is clear that the jurisdiction conferred on this court by section 91 of Act IX. of 1850, applies in three cases only:—1. Where the relation of landlord and tenant exists. 2. Where leave has been given to occupy, and such leave has been withdrawn. 3. Where the original entry has been without leave of the owner. I have already shown that the first ground of jurisdiction does not apply in the present case. The position of landlord and tenant, it is admitted, can only be claimed in respect of the 25 square yards of ground or thereabouts occupied by the cadjan shed, whereas it is now sought to eject the defendants from 1,304 square yards, and all the buildings standing thereon. Before, therefore, the plaintiffs can succeed under the present summons, they must show that the case falls within one of the other two grounds of jurisdiction. Before I deal with the evidence, I will give a short history of the circumstances under which the Victoria Gardens came into the possession of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. The land was the property of Government, and up to 1857 it is stated to have been in the possession of one Sonabai under a lease. In 1857 the Government resumed possession of the land for breaches of the covenants of the lease. In 1862 the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, whose gardens were then at Siwri, gave up the land they occupied there for the purpose of being converted into a cemetery, and (I presume with the sanction of Government) in that year, their gardens were transferred to the site of the present Victoria Gardens. That Society apparently continued in possession and management of the gardens until the 31st December, 1874, when the land was, by an indenture of that date, conveyed by Government to the Corporation in trust for the benefit of the public to be used as an "ornamental and economic garden." When the Agri-Horticultural Society took possession of the land in 1862, the hut adjoining the tomb was then in existence, and the fakir Gureebshaw was in occupation of it as mujavar. The plaintiffs are unable to say how long before 1862 he had lived there, but on the part of the defendants it is asserted that the tomb has been in existence for 120 years, and that at the time of his death Gureebshaw had been the custodian for more than 60 years. Indeed it is alleged that there are two tombs, one that of the Peer or saint which is venerated by Mahomedans; and the other, a smaller one, where is buried the fakir who was Gareebaw's predecessor in the office of mujavar. It is admitted that the tomb is an ancient one, and that Gareebshaw was an old man in 1862; and as it is the custom among Mahomedans, where a shrine exists to which they pay veneration for a fakir to act as custodian or mujavar, and receive the offerings of the worshippers, it is very probable that Gureebshaw was in occupation of the hurt for many years before the Horticultural Society took possession. I will now consider the evidence in the case. Four witnesses were called on behalf of the plaintiffs. The first was Bhasker Ramchunder. This witness was a clerk in the service of the Horticultural Society. In his examination-in-chief, he says he was transferred from Siwri to the Victoria Gardens in 1862, and he proves the entries in the books kept by him, showing that one anna a month was paid by Gureebshaw from January, 1864, until his (witness's) connection with the Society ceased in June, 1871. There are subsequent entries made by another clerk, who has since died, showing that this sum was continued to be paid until February, 1873. The money is mostly entered thus: "For ground rent from fakir." On cross-examination, the witness states that Dr. Birdwood, who was then the Superintendent of the gardens, directed the fakir to pull down his hut, but that he begged to be allowed to remain, and promised to pay one anna a month rent. The second witness is Nanabhai Dadajee. This man is a surveyor and mistry, and was employed in laying out the roads and beds in the gardens. He says that finding the fakir's hut under a tree near the tank, he reported the fact to Dr. Birdwood, who directed him to pull down the hut. He was about to do so, whereupon the fakir begged very hard, and said he would not cause any annoyance, he was living on charity and would go when required. The witness then interceded with Dr. Birdwood on behalf of the fakir, pointing out that his remaining would not cause any inconvenience; and it was at his (witness's) suggestion, and, as he believes after consultation with the committee of the Horticultural Society, that Dr. Birdwood directed the fakir should be charged one anna a month rent. Why no rent has been exacted or paid since February, 1873, does not appear. It has been suggested that the rent was so trifling that it was not worth the trouble of collecting it. On the part of the plaintiffs it was contended that the payment of this rent which, though insignificant, was, considering the smallness of the area occupied and the poverty of the man, an adequate one, was evidence of the acknowledgement of the title of the Horticultural Society and created either a monthly tenancy or a tenancy at will between the Society and the fakir. The Society were not the owners of the land. They were only tenants at will. On the part of the defendants, on the other hand, it was argued that, considering the fakir had been in occupation for many years before the Society took possession, the payment of this one anna per month was no evidence of the creation of such a tenancy; that the smallness of the amount raised the presumption that it was in the nature of a quit rent, and that regard being had to the poverty of the fakir and the influential body with which he had to contend, the concession on his part to pay so trifling a sum as one anna a month, ought rather to be regarded as the price he paid to purchase peace and be left in undisturbed possession. Whether the payment of this one anna a month, under the circumstances, is conclusive evidence of the creation of such a tenancy as that contended for, it is unnecessary for me to decide. I am not now dealing with a case of tenancy, but of permissive occupation. The first and second witnesses to whose evidence I have referred, are unable to give any information of the circumstances under which the mosque and reservoir were built. Their connection with the gardens had ceased before the building of these had commenced. The third witness called was Jewlis Pandoo, who has been the head malee of the gardens for 15 or 16 years. He says that the mosque was built about five or six years ago during the temporary absence at Mahabaleshvar or Matheran of Dr. Gray, who was then the Superintendent of the gardens, and that Dr. Gray, on his return, objected, or to use his own words, "gave notice." The reservoir, this witness states, was built sometime after the mosque, and with the full knowledge of Dr. Gray. The fourth witness called was Mr. MacKewen, Assistant Engineer to the Municipality and Superintendent of the gardens since 1875. This gentleman gave no evidence as to the circumstances under which the mosque and reservoir were built; his evidence chiefly had reference to the negotiations which have for some years been going on between the fakir, or those acting on his behalf, and the Municipality, for an amicable settlement of the contest between them. This was all the evidence offered on behalf of the plaintiffs. Several witnesses were called on behalf of the defendants. I think it only necessary to refer to the evidence of the principal witness, Mr. Cummoo Suleman, who has taken an active part in endeavouring to bring about a settlement of this dispute. In his examination in chief, he says, "I remember the erection of the mosque in 1870 (1871 appears to be the correct year). In consequence of what I heard I saw Mr. Crawford, then Municipal Commissioner. He said there could be no objection to its erection in that corner, half of it had then been erected. I went to Mr. Crawford as I had heard that Dr. Gray had objected to the erection of the mosque. The reservoir was built a year or so after the mosque. The authorities in the garden had full knowledge of its erection." (And here I think it necessary to point out that the communication which this witness states he had with Mr. Crawford, had reference to the mosque only and not the reservoir.) This witness next states that in 1875 an agreement was sent to him by the Municipal Commissioner, to which he was asked to obtain the fakir's signature. One of the terms of this agreement was that the fakir should pay the Municipality one rupee a year rent. The witness does not remember the other terms of the agreement, and as neither the agreement itself nor a copy of it has been put in evidence the court is ignorant of what those terms were. Mr. Cummoo says, the fakir refused to sign the agreement. He then detailed the various proposals which, from 1875 to the present year, had been made by and to the Municipality with a view to an amicable arrangement. In cross-examination, Mr Cummoo says:—"One of the members of our community, Hajee Aboo Bucker, told me that the building of the mosque was going on. I did not then go to see it. I made the acquaintance of the fakir after Hajee Aboo spoke to me. I did not go to the mosque when in course of construction. I was not told that it was being built without leave of the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Crawford did not object, Dr. Gray did. The proceedings show that it had been commenced without Dr. Gray's leave. Mr. Crawford said there was no harm. I don't remember whether he told me that it was put up on ground belonging to the gardens." Further on he says that as this interview took place about nine years ago, his recollection of what passed is not good; and adds, "All that I recollect is that Mr. Crawford said he had no objection to the mosque. I asked him to speak to Dr. Gray not to stop the work, and he said he would do so." It will be seen from the summary which I have given of the evidence of the plantiffs' witnesses, that the case presented to the court on behalf of the plaintiffs was this. That in 1864 the fakir agreed with the Hoticultural Society to pay an anna a month rent for the ground occupied by his hut, and paid that sum upto 1873. That upto 1871 he was in possession of no more ground than that covered by the hut, the ground outside of that hut being conterminous with the ground of the gardens, and in possession of the Horticultural Society; and that in building the mosque in 1871, and subsequently the reservoir, he was a trespasser. That was also the case which the counsel for the Municipality, in his opening statement, laid before the court. Nor is there any allegation in the particulars of the plaintiffs' claim that the occupation of the land was in its origin permissive. It is true that the summons states that "the said premises were, after the death of the said mujavar Gureebshaw, which took place in May, 1878, *allowed* to be in the occupation of the defendants or some of them" but this obviously refers to the period of occupation since the death of the fakir Gureebshaw. No doubt Mr. Mayhew did refer to the great desire of the Municipality to respect the religious feelings and prejudices of the Mahomedan community and their forbearance to enforce their legal rights while negotiations were pending for an amicable arrangement; but *forbearance* is not *permission* and cannot convert what was in its origin a trespass into a permissive occupation. When Mr. Mayhew was replying to the defendants' case, I asked him, as he had admitted that the rent of one anna was paid in respect of the hut only, how he proposed to show that this court had jurisdiction in respect of the land on which the encroachments had been made. He then referred to the evidence of Mr. Cummoo Suleman as to his interview with Mr. Crawford, and contended that it was in the highest degree improbable that Mr. Crawford could have given an unqualified consent to the building of the mosque, but must have imposed certain conditions such as that the mosque should be removed when required; and argued that this was evidence of permissive occupation. But Mr. Crawford was not called as a witness, and as I have already observed, that was not the case the defendants were called upon to meet. If a case of permissive occupation were relied on, probably Mr. Cummoo Suleman would have been asked to explain more fully what the consent was which Mr. Crawford gave. Again what does his evidence amount to? He says in the first place, that he had no direct communication with the fakir himself. A member of the Mahomedan community told him that the building of a mosque had been commenced, to which Dr. Gray objected. He spoke to Mr. Crawford, who said he had no objection to the mosque. He requested Mr. Crawford to speak to Dr. Gray not to stop the work, and he promised to do so. There is nothing to show that, although Dr. Gray objected, the fakir was not building in assertain of his right to do so. Then, as to the reservoir, no permission to build was asked for or obtained. The nature of the permissive possession contemplated by sec 91 of the Act is indicated by Peel, C. J., in Hemy Money Dossee *vs.* Gopal Chunder Mookerjee. He says, "It includes adverse holdings or a once permitted occupation as when a house has been lent or a servant or clerk has in part occupied; but only as incidental to his service, and not with any view to tenantry. The sense of the word," he observes, "is derivable from its association with the word tenant; and it would be a strange rule of construction to force it into the sense of an adverse holding by one claiming to hold an absolute holder, whether on a good or bad title." Throughout the negotiations to which I have referred, the Municipality have never asserted a right to regain possession of the land, because their predecessors in title had given the fakir permission to occupy, which they have withdrawn, and they have treated him as a trespasser, as one who has encroached on land to which he had no title. No case of permissive occupation, such as that contemplated by section 91 of the Act, has therefore been proved, and the second ground of jurisdiction fails. There remains the third ground of jurisdiction, where the original entry has been without leave of the owner. The words of the section are, "When any person shall hold or occupy any house, land or tenement, of which the value or the rent payable in respect thereof does not exceed the rate of Rs. 500 (extended by Act XXVI of 1864 Rs. 1,000) by the year, without leave of the owner." No evidence has been given of the annual value of these premises, but I will assume that it does not exceed Rs. 1,000. It would be unreasonable to suppose that the Legislature were intended the words "without leave of the owner," to apply to a case where possession has been gained by a trespass, and has been since retained adversely. Hemy Money Dossee *vs.* Gopall Chunder Mookerjee is an authority, for this. Peel, C. J., there observes, "This is a pure adverse title between two claimants of the fee, and to such a case these sections of the Act have no application. It was contended that jurisdiction existed in this case, because the actual occupier had ousted the claimant. The Act, however, does not extend to such a case to restore possession on a forcible ouster. The whole language of the Act points to a continuation of occupation, consequent on a once lawful possession." If the section applied to such a case as the present, this result would follow, that however great might be the value of the property in dispute, provided the annual value did not exceed Rs. 1,000, and it was alleged that the actual occupier had obtained possession by a trespass, this court would have the right to try that question, and put the claimant in possession, thus inverting the position of the rivals which might work an irremediable wrong. It appears to me that this third ground of jurisdiction is intended to apply to a case of sub-tenancy, where the actual occupier has come in not as tenant of, or with the leave of, the owner, but under an arrangement with the tenant of the owner of the premises. I have refrained, as it is my duty to do in a case in which I concieve I have no jurisdiction, from expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, or the title which has been set up. That title may be a bad one, but this is not the tribunal which has jurisdiction to investigate it, and I have little doubt that, if I were to decide on that title in favour of the plaintiffs, the High Court would, by a writ of prohibition, restrain the judgment of the Court from being enforced, on the ground that it had exceeded its jurisdiction. For the reasons I have given, I am of opinion that the special jurisdiction conferred on this Court by sec. 91 of Act IX. of 1850, was not intended to apply to such a case as the one before me. The case must be struck out for want of jurisdiction. Plaintiffs to pay the defendants' costs.

THE PORT TRUST.

THE following letter has been addressed to the members of the Chamber of Commerce by the Chairman:—

Bombay, 2nd September 1879.

GENTLEMEN,—H. E. the Viceroy having given his assent to the Port Trust Bill No. 2 of 1879, the Chamber will be called upon to elect five Trustees in terms of Section II. at an early date.

In order that you may see clearly the constitution of the new Board, I quote the section of the Act to which I have just referred:—

Constitution of Board.

4. The duty of carrying out the provisions of this Act shall, subject to such conditions and limitations as are hereinafter contained, be vested in a Board, to be called "the Trustees of the Port of Bombay;" and such Board, hereinafter referred to as "the Board," shall be a body corporate and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall sue and be sued by the name first aforesaid.

5. The Board shall consist of thirteen members, that is to say, of

five Elective Trustees,
seven Nominee Trustees, and
a Chairman;

and not less than three of the Trustees shall be natives of India residing in the City of Bombay.

6. The elective Trustees shall be elected by the members for the time being of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in such manner as shall from time to time be determined at a meeting of the members of the said Chamber convened in accordance with the rules at the time in force in this behalf. The Secretary to the said Chamber shall make a return to the Government of the name of every person so elected by the Chamber, and his return shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

In the event of default being made by the Chamber in electing any Trustee under the foregoing provisions within the period hereinafter prescribed in this behalf, it shall be lawful for Government by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* to nominate a person, and the person so nominated shall be deemed to be a Trustee as if he had been duly elected by the Chamber.

7. The nominee Trustees and the Chairman shall be appointed by Government by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

8. The term of office of the first nominee and elective Trustees shall commence on such date as shall be notified in this behalf by the Governor in Council.

9. Three of the first nominee Trustees and three of the first elective Trustees shall, unless they become in the meantime disqualified, hold office up to and inclusive of the 31st day of March next succeeding the date on which their term of office shall commence, the selection of the said six Trustees being made by lot at such time and in such manner as the Chairman shall determine. The remaining four of the first nominee Trustees and the remaining two of the first elective Trustees shall hold office until and inclusive of the 31st day of March next following the 31st day of March aforesaid.

In every other case the nominee and elective Trustees shall, unless they become in the meantime disqualified, hold office for a term of two years.

10. The first elective Trustees shall be elected on some day not later than a fortnight previous to the date which shall be notified by the Governor in Council under section 8, and the first nominee Trustees shall be appointed on some day during the said fortnight; in every other case elective Trustees shall be elected on some day not earlier than the first and not later than the fifteenth day of the month of March next preceding the 1st of April from which their term of office is to commence; and nominee Trustees shall be appointed on some day in the remainder of the said month of March.

11. The Chairman shall hold office during the pleasure of Government, provided that he does not in the meantime cease through disqualification, to be a Trustee.

12. Any person on ceasing to be a Trustee shall unless disqualified under section 14, be re-eligible.

13. Any casual vacancy in the office of a Trustee other than the Chairman occasioned by the death, resignation, or disqualification of such Trustee shall be filled up within one month by Government, if the office vacated was that of a nominee Trustee, or by the Chamber of Commerce, if it was that of an elective Trustee in the same manner and subject, so far as may be, to the same provisions as are applicable in the case of original appointments and elections of Trustees; provided that the Trustee so chosen shall retain his office so long only as the vacating Trustee would have retained the same, if such vacancy had not occurred.

If a Trustee departs from Bombay with an intention of being absent for a longer period than three months, or if a Trustee shall have been absent for such period, a person shall be elected or appointed as aforesaid to act for such Trustee during his absence or until he shall cease to be a Trustee, and the person so acting shall be deemed for all the purposes of this Act to be a Trustee.

As this is one of the most important duties which the Chamber will be called upon from time to time to discharge, I am anxious that you should have my views in ample time so that they may form the basis of discussion at the General Meeting to be held on the 9th instant. I leave it to you to accept the same or any portion thereof as may be advisable. The constitution of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Trust is so often referred to as a model, that I hope the following information from the work of Mr. Baines may be of some use in enabling you to come to a decision. He says—"The Board consists of 28 members, of whom 24 are chosen by parties who pay at least £10 a year dock dues and who must themselves pay £25 each of said dues. The other four members are nominated by the Conservators of the Mersey, that is, by the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Commissioner of Woods and Forests for the time being." My proposal regarding a suitable mode of election is given below:—

1. Every gentleman offering himself for election, shall either in his own name or that of his firm contribute not less than Rs. 500 per annum to the Port Trust revenues.

2. The names of those who wish to become candidates to be sent in to the Secretary of the Chamber seven clear days before the election takes place.

3. The Committee of the Chamber shall circulate the names of applicants who are eligible under No. 1 three clear days before the meeting.

4. At such meeting, which will be duly advertised each member to hand the Secretary a paper containing the names of those for whose election he votes. No member to give more than one vote to any candidate.

5. Two scrutineers to be appointed at the meeting to go over the lists, and the five gentlemen, who have the majority of votes shall be considered duly elected.

6. In the event of the fifth and other candidates having an equal number of votes, the members of the Chamber shall be asked to vote afresh, and whoever obtains the majority of votes shall be considered duly elected.

7. In the event of a casual vacancy, the same course to be pursued.

As an alternative there are some in favour of the right of election being vested in the hands of the Executive Committee of the Chamber.

I have put this letter before the Committee and like me they are desirous that it should be circulated and form the basis of discussion at the General Meeting.

I remain, your most obedient servant,

M. MOWAT,
Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.

REDUCTION IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IN the Current Number of the Bombay Government Gazette it is notified that the following reductions will be made in the Public Works Department of the Bombay Presidency from the 1st October next:—

I. The appointments of Superintendents of Works, Eastern and Western Indus, will be abolished.

II. The Kolhapur State will provide its own Establishment for the supervision of its own works; the Imperial and Provincial buildings and roads being placed under the Executive Engineer, Belgaum, with the exception of the Ambaghat, which, with its Establishment, will be transferred to the Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri.

III. The Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Kaladgi, will also have charge of the buildings and roads in the Kaladgi Collectorate.

IV. The Executive Engineer, Poona Districts, will take over the Public Works in the Sholapur Collectorate.

V. The charge of the Nira Canal will be placed under the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, as soon as it can be closed as a Relief Works.

VI. The Excutive Engineer, Surat, will resume charge of the Public Works in the Broach Collectorate.

VII. The Sukkur Canal will be placed under the Executive Engineer, Ghar Division.

VIII. The Desert Canal will be placed under the Executive Engineer, Begari Division.

2. The requisite transfers of charges, with the Exception of No. V., Nira Canal, will be made on the 30th September, afternoon.

3. The number of Executive Divisions as at present sanctioned is 40, exclusive of Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways and Assistant to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and by the above measures will be reduced to 33, or inclusive of all, to 36.

4. The number of Executive Engineers now on the Permanent Establishment being 50, an immediate reduction of 14 is required.

5. No Assistant Engineer will hereafter be promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, either permanent or temporary, unless at the same time he is nominated to take Executive charge of a District.

6. The Examiner of Public Works Accounts will submit at an early date any proposals he may have to make for the reduction of the Accounts Establishment which will necessarily result from the reduction in Executive charges.

MR. FAWCETT ON THE WATER SUPPLY OF LONDON.

MR. FAWCETT, on resuming the debate in the House of Commons on his resolution respecting the water supply of London, said he had to express his sincere obligations, and the obligations of the people of London, to the Government for allowing this subject to be brought forward. It was a hopeful sign, for in granting facilities the Government had given proof that they recognised the importance of the subject. He had done all that a private member could do, but without the assistance of the Government he could dot have raised the question during the present Session. Pure water affected the health of the community, it affected the moral condition of the community, because without pure water it was hopeless to expect temperance; the security of life and property depended on an adequate supply of water being constantly at hand; and it was of the first importance that the milions who dwelt in London should obtain their water at the lowest possible cost. The practical questions were whether the quality of the water was sufficiently good, whether the mode of supply was what it ought to be, and whether the price was not excessive. In his opinion, London was suffering far more from defects in the mode of supply than from defects in the quality, because the best water from the purest spring might be polluted and hopelessly spoilt if it was so stored, as in London, as to be liable to all sorts of noxious influences. London obtained its water supply from eight companies, five of which, namely, the Southwark and Vauxhall, the Chelsea, the Lambeth, the Grand Junction, and the West Middlesex, drew their water from the Thames; the East London from the river Lea; the New River Company from springs and deep wells; and the Kent Water Company from deep wells. Thus, more than half the entire water supply—51 per cent. in fact—came from the Thames, and of the quality of these waters two extreme and opposite opinions had been put forward. The Rivers Pollution Commission which sat in 1868 arrived at the opinion that no amount of filtration could make it pure; but an entirely opposite conclusion was arrived at by the Water Supply Commission of 1866 and a Select Committee in 1861, who stated that if Thames water was properly dealt with and properly filtered it might be made suitable for domestic purposes. And it was a significant fact that the water supplied by the Chelsea and Lambeth Companies, although drawn from the Thames, was vastly superior in quality to that supplied by the other companies drawing from the Thames, and superior even to that supplied by the New River Company, which was drawn from deep springs. This showed that the inferiority was not due to the sources of supply, but to the water being improperly and imperfectly treated. It would therefore be imprudent to ask the House to hastily condemn the Thames as a source of supply, and to force on the Government a resolution declaring that that source must be abandoned. The first thing they had to do was to improve the mode of supply, and next perfect the source of supply. The Bishop of London had described the ordinary mode of storage in the metropolitan parish of which he was once rector as consisting of a butt on the basement, from which the water had to be carried to all the upper rooms of the house, and this he truly added, was a great impediment in the way of the cleanliness of the people. Cardinal Manning had said that the character of the water supplied to the poor was such as to make it unfit for human food, that the people were driven to the public-house in consequence, and it thus formed a hindrance in the way of all temperance efforts. Sir Charles Reed, speaking with all his experience as chairman of the London School Board, said, "I know of my own knowledge that the children in our schools suffer most seriously from the bad water they have to drink, and they often say they wish they could get at home as good water as we supply them with in the playgrounds." But the safety of life and property, as well as the morals of the people, were involved, because it had been proved conclusively on the Select Committee, which was known as Mr. Ritchie's Committee, and which was presided over by the Secretary to the Treasury, that in large cities like London it was impossible to be properly secured against the risks of fire without a constant supply of water. If a fire broke out the turncock had to be sent for, and half an hour might elapse before the water, which might be at low pressure, could be turned on; and the fire might in the meantime get so great a hold that often such a volume of water had to be poured in as to do far more harm than the fire itself. In Glasgow, Manchester, and Birmingham, and other cities where there was a constant supply, the inhabitants were not subject to this evil. Before Manchester had a constant supply 21 per cent. of the property attacked by fire was destroyed; since then, the distruction was reduced to 6 per cent. If, then, the advantages in favour of a constant supply had bee [illegible] in those large cities, wh [illegible] constant supply? (He [illegible] compensating advantage [illegible] mediate system of suppl [illegible] was as wasteful as it wa [illegible] water in London in pro [illegible] twice as great as in any [illegible] had a constant supply. 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"To Mr F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS"

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  Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back
  Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
  Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
  Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Beypore.
  Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Madras.
  Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
  Tanjore to Anaikari Chatram and back.
  Madras to Chilambaram and back.
  Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
  Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
  Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
  Calcutta to Canning and back.
  Calcutta to Goalundo.
  Goalundo to Calcutta.
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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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hosawul	Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
u boulpore	Kellner & Co.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Bangalore.
Ootacamund	"Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Allahabad	Refreshment Room
Secunderabad	Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

BANKS.

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1879.

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